

**CENTRAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
STEERING COMMITTEE**

**THE VIET NAM POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
OF 00:00 HOURS ON 1 APRIL 2019**

IMPLEMENTATION ORGANISATION AND PRELIMINARY RESULTS

**STATISTICAL PUBLISHING HOUSE
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FOREWORD

The Population and Housing Census is one of three national statistical censuses as stipulated in the Statistics Law. The 2019 Population and Housing Census was conducted at 00:00 on 1 April 2019 in accordance with Decision No 772/QĐ-TTg dated 26 June 2018 by the Prime Minister. The Census sought to collect basic population and housing information across the entire Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to serve national socio-economic development policies and to monitor the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals per the Government of Viet Nam's commitment.

Decision No. 772/QĐ-TTg stipulated the Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee consist of 15 members and be headed by Deputy Prime Minister Vuong Dinh Hue as Chairman. The Central Steering Committee directed the establishment of Population and Housing Census Steering Committees at provincial, district and commune levels. At the same time, three Steering Committees were set up at the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Public Security and Ministry of Foreign Affairs to organise and manage the implementation of the Population and Housing Census.

The 2019 Population and Housing Census was implemented in the context of a vigorous fourth technological revolution, and applied information technology (IT) in all stages of the Census for the first time. Three types of information collection were used synchronously: an online survey form, a mobile-friendly electronic form and a traditional paper-based form.

The data collection of the 2019 Population and Housing Census took place from 1-25 April 2019. The Census data was analysed and synthesised to compile the report: **"The Viet Nam Population and Housing Census of 00:00 hours on 1 April 2019: Implementation organisation and preliminary results"**.

The implementation of the Census was successful, including the effective application of IT during data collection that helped improve the quality of the data and the transparency of the analysis process, ultimately shortening the time it took to publish the results of the Census. The success of the 2019 Census was primarily attributed to the close attention and direction of the Government, Party Committees and authorities at all levels. Acknowledgement is also due to the effective direction of the Steering Committees at all levels as well as the hard work of statistical enumerators, team leaders, supervisors and people across the country. Contributions to the

success of the 2019 Population and Housing Census also came from the technical and financial assistance of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). We would like to convey our sincere thanks for the attention, support and cooperation as well as enthusiastic and effective participation of organisations, institutions and individuals in this Census.

The results of the 2019 Population and Housing Census will guide the assessment of the implementation of socio-economic development plans and strategies over the past 10 years and inform the design of national and local socio-economic development strategies and plans for the next 10 years, in the spirit of the sustainable development goal of "Leave no one behind".

**CENTRAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
STEERING COMMITTEE**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	3
Abbreviations	8
Decision no. 772/QĐ-TTg dated 26 June 2018 of Prime Minister	9
Map of Vietnam’s population in 2019	15
Key population and housing indicators	17
 PART I. GENERAL INTRODUCTION	
1. Vigorous IT application	23
2. Improving the survey sampling method	24
3. Integrating information to meet sustainable development indicators	25
4. Improving commune and ward base mapping and EA division	25
5. Developing a centralised system of data management with decentralised utilisation	26
 PART II. IMPLEMENTATION ORGANISATION OF THE 2019 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS	
1. The direction and coordination in the preparation and organisation of the 2019 Population and Housing Census	29
2. Communications about the 2019 Population and Housing Census	30
3. Data collection and supervision	31
4. Verify, process and aggregate data	33
5. Implementing data collection and processing within ministries responsible for sections of the 2019 Population and Housing Census	34
6. Evaluation and appraisal of Census results	35
7. Knowledge products and 2019 Population and Housing Census results publishing plan	38
 PART III. PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE 2019 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS	
I. POPULATION	43
1. Population size and density	43
2. Sex ratio	44

3. Population distribution	45
4. Population by ethnic groups	47
5. Marital status of population aged 15 years and over	48
6. Education	49
II. HOUSEHOLDS	54
1. Total households and household size	54
2. Housing	56
III. CONCLUSION	59
ANNEXES	
Annex 1: List of provinces/cities by socio-economic region	63
Annex 2: List of provinces/cities by key economic region	64
Annex 3: Tables	65
Table 1. Population by sex, urban/rural residence, socio-economic region, key economic region and province/city, 01/4/2019	65
Table 2. Population by ethnic group, sex, urban/rural residence, socio-economic region and province/city, 01/4/2019	68
Table 3. Average annual population growth rate by urban/rural residence, socio-economic region, key economic region, province/city, 2009 - 2019	72
Table 4. Number of households by urban/rural residence, socio-economic region, key economic region and province/city, 01/4/2019	76
Table 5. Number of households by household size, urban/rural residence, socio-economic region, key economic region and province/city, 01/4/2019	79
Table 6. Proportion of households by household size, urban/rural residence, socio-economic region, key economic region and province/city, 01/4/2019	83
Table 7. Population density by socio-economic region, key economic region and province/city, 2009 - 2019	87
Table 8. Sex ratio by urban/rural residence, socio-economic region, key economic region and province/city, 01/4/2019	90
Table 9. Proportion of population aged 15 and above by marital status, urban/rural residence, socio-economic region and province/city, 01/4/2019	93
Table 10. Proportion of population aged 15 and above by marital status, sex, socio-economic region, 01/4/2019	96

Table 11. Literacy rate of population aged 15 and above by sex, urban/rural residence, socio-economic region and province/city, 01/4/2019	97
Table 12. Proportion of population aged 15 and above never attending school by sex, urban/rural residence, socio-economic region, key economic region and province/city, 01/4/2019	100
Table 13. Percentage of general school-age population currently out of general school by sex, urban/rural residence, socio-economic region, key economic region and province/city, 01/4/2019	103
Table 14. Percentage of general school-age population currently out of school by sex, urban/rural residence, socio-economic region, key economic region and province/city, 01/4/2019	106
Table 15. Proportion of households living in temporary and simple dwellings, proportion of households without dwellings by urban/rural residence, socio-economic region and province/city, 01/4/2019	109
Table 16. Housing area per capita by urban/rural residence, socio-economic region and province/city, 01/4/2019	112
Annex 4: Form of Population and Housing census of 00:00 hours on 1 April 2019 (Complete survey form)	115

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations	Description/Full form
CAPI	Computer-assisted personal interviewing
Census	Population and Housing Census
EA	Enumeration area
GSO	General Statistics Office
IT	Information technology
PAPI	Paper and pencil interviewing
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SC	Steering Committee
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
V-SDGs	Viet Nam Sustainable Development Goals

DECISION

On the organisation of the 2019 Viet Nam Population and Housing Census

PRIME MINISTER

Pursuant to the Law on Government organisation dated 19 June 2015;

Pursuant to the Statistics Law dated 23 November 2015;

Pursuant to the Law on Housing dated 25 November 2014;

Pursuant to Decision No. 43/2016/QĐ-TTg dated 17 October 2016 by the Prime Minister approving the National Statistical Survey Program;

In consideration of the proposal of the Minister of Planning and Investment (MPI),

DECIDES:

Article 1. To conduct the Population and Housing Census 2019 at time-point 00:00 on 1 April 2019.

The Population and Housing Census 2019 (hereafter referred to as “the Census”) aims to collect basic information on population and housing to assist research and analysis efforts on the development of population and housing across the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam; to inform the implementation assessment of socio-economic development plans from 2011-2020 and to inform the design of socio-economic development plans and strategies from 2021-2030; to monitor the implementation of the Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party tenure XII on population; to monitor the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals to which the Government of Viet Nam committed; and to provide information for the development of an integrated population database.

Article 2. Census content includes:

1. General information on population;
2. Migration status;
3. Education attainment and technical professional qualification;
4. Disability status;

5. Marital status;
6. Fertility rate, mortality rate and population development;
7. Children's birth certificate registration;
8. Labour-employment status;
9. Housing status;
10. Basic living condition of households.

Article 3. The duration of data collection for the Census is 25 days, beginning 1 April 2019. The preliminary data will be published in July 2019, the results of the sample survey will be released in the fourth quarter of 2019 and the results of the complete survey will be disseminated in the second quarter of 2020. The special subject reports will be published in the fourth quarter of 2020.

Article 4. Responsibilities of Ministries, line-ministries and localities:

1. The Ministry of Planning and Investment drafts the survey project, implementation plan and content of the Census to submit to the Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee for approval, including the use of advanced information technology communication in data collection and in the processing and publishing of the Census results; including a budget estimate; and including the management, usage and settlement of the Census budget as stipulated by the Law on State Budget.

2. The Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Public Security and Ministry of Foreign Affairs coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment to finalise the Census plan, implementation plan and budget preparation in their designated areas and to count the number of household members within their designated area as assigned by the Central Census Steering Committee in line with the Census master plan.

The Ministry of Public Security has a responsibility to prepare a plan to guarantee the safe execution of the Census across the country.

3. The Ministry of Construction participates in and coordinates with the Ministry of Planning and Investment to prepare and advise on survey content and the integrated content of the housing census results.

4. The Ministry of Health cooperates with the Ministry of Planning and Investment to develop and synthesise statistical indicators of health and demographics.

5. The Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs coordinates with the Ministry of Planning and Investment to synthesise statistical indicators of population by ethnic minority.

6. The Ministry of Information and Communication, Ministry of Education and Training and central and local mass media agencies closely coordinate with the the Population and Housing Census Steering Committee at all levels in raising awareness of the Census.

7. The Ministry of Information and Communication has a responsibility to create a plan to guarantee smooth communication systems among the involved parties executing the Census.

8. The Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs coordinates with the Ministry of Planning and Investment to develop and synthesise statistical indicators of labour and employment.

9. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment provides direction and professional guidelines for specialised agencies in the provision of commune/ward/district town-level maps for the corresponding Census Steering Committees to be used as a basis for dividing and mapping enumeration areas of the entire country.

10. The Ministry of Finance allocates the budget for the implementation of the Census as stipulated by the Law on State Budget and under-law guideline documents.

11. Provincial People's Committees provide commune/ward/district town-level maps to the corresponding Census Steering Committees to be used as a basis for dividing and mapping enumeration areas of the entire country.

Article 5. Set up Population and Housing Census Steering Committees at all levels

1. Central level:

a) The Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee responsibilities are as follows:

- To review and determine the survey plan, implementation plan and content of the Census. To designate a Standing Vice Chairman of the Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee to issue the Census survey;

- To conduct a rehearsal survey to finalise technical competence as well as to implement and directly organise the Census;

- To direct the implementation of the Census in line with the Census project;

- To instruct and direct the Provincial and District Population and Housing Census Steering Committees to set up Assistance Offices for the corresponding Census Steering Committees.

b) Members of the Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee consist of:

- Mr. Vương Đình Huệ, Deputy Prime Minister - Chairman of Committee;

- Mr. Nguyễn Chí Dũng, Minister of Planning and Investment, Standing Vice Chairman of Committee;

- Mr. Nguyễn Bích Lâm, Director General of General Statistics Office, Vice Chairman of Committee;

- Mr. Phạm Quang Vinh, Deputy Director General of General Statistics Office, Standing member;

- Mr. Trần Đơn, Vice Minister of National Defence, member;
- Mr. Lê Quý Vương, Vice Minister of Public Security, member;
- Mr. Nguyễn Quốc Dũng, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, member;
- Mr. Nguyễn Văn Sinh, Vice Minister of Construction, member;
- Mr. Nguyễn Việt Tiến, Vice Minister of Health, member;
- Mr. Nguyễn Minh Hồng, Vice Minister of Information and Communication, member;
- Mr. Phan Văn Hùng, Vice Minister, Vice Chairman of Committee for Ethnic Minorities, member;
- Mr. Trần Xuân Hà, Vice Minister of Finance, member;
- Mr. Lê Quân, Vice Minister of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, member;
- Mr. Nguyễn Hữu Độ, Vice Minister of Education and Training, member;
- Ms. Nguyễn Thị Phương Hoa, Vice Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, member.

2. Local level:

a) Provincial Population and Housing Census Steering Committees, District Population and Housing Census Steering Committees and Commune Population and Housing Census Steering Committees at commune, ward, district and town levels (hereafter referred to as “Commune Population and Housing Census Steering Committees”) have a responsibility to organise and direct the implementation of the Census in their localities.

b) Members of Provincial Population and Housing Census Steering Committees and District Population and Housing Census Steering Committees include: one President (or Vice President) of Provincial People’s Committee; the District People’s Committee will serve as Chairman of Committee; the Head of the corresponding Statistics Office will serve as Vice Chairman of Committee; Representatives from Leadership of the following corresponding bureaus: Planning and Investment, Public Security, Foreign Affairs, Construction, Health, Education and Training, Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, Information and Communication, Natural Resources and Environment, Finance, Ethnic Minority, and Fatherland Front, will serve as members; and one Vice Head of the corresponding Statistics Office will serve as a standing member.

Members of Commune Population and Housing Census Steering Committees include: one President (or Vice President) of Commune People’s Committee will serve as Chairman of Committee; the Chief of Public Security, Fatherland Front and land registry official in the commune will serve as members; and one administrative-statistics official will serve as a standing member.

For provinces in mountainous, boundary and island areas, the command of provincial border military and its subordinate agencies at district and commune level will serve as supplementary members of the corresponding Census Steering Committees.

The Population and Housing Census Steering Committees from the district to the central level are entitled to set up Assistance Offices, which will fall under the responsibility of the corresponding Statistics Offices to organise and implement.

The Population and Housing Census Steering Committees at provincial, district and commune levels will self-dissolve five days after the Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee publishes the results of the complete Census.

3. The Ministries of National Defence, Public Security, Foreign Affairs: The Ministers will issue Decisions to set up Census Steering Committees under the management of the Ministries.

Article 6. The budget for the Census is guaranteed by the State Budget and allocated in 2018, 2019 and 2020 to meet the requirements of the preparation and implementation of the Census. The budget for the Census is allocated to the General Statistics Office within the Ministry of Planning and Investment for management, usage and settlement as stipulated by the Law on State Budget.

Article 7. This Decision takes effect on the date of signature.

Ministers, heads of ministerial-level entities, heads of entities under the Government, Presidents of Provincial People's Committees, organisations and individuals as mentioned in Article 4 and Article 5 are responsible for executing this Decision./.

Recipients:

- Central Committee of the Communist Party;
- Prime Minister, Vice Prime Ministers;
- Ministries, ministerial-level entities, entities under the Government;
- Central Steering Committee on anti-corruption;
- People's Councils, Provincial People's Committees, cities under central management;
- Office of the Party Central Committee and Party's Committees;
- Secretary General's Office;
- President's Office;
- Ethnic Minority Council and committees of the National Assembly;
- National Assembly Office;
- People's Supreme Court;
- People's Supreme Procuracy;
- State Auditing Agency;
- National Financial Monitoring Committee;
- Social Policy Bank;
- Viet Nam Development Bank;
- Viet Nam Central Fatherland Front Committee;
- Central body of all unions;
- General Statistics Office;
- Government's Office: Minister, Vice-ministers, PM Assistants, Director General of the Electronic Information Portal, Departments, Bureaus and units;
- Stored: Document and Integrated Economics (2).

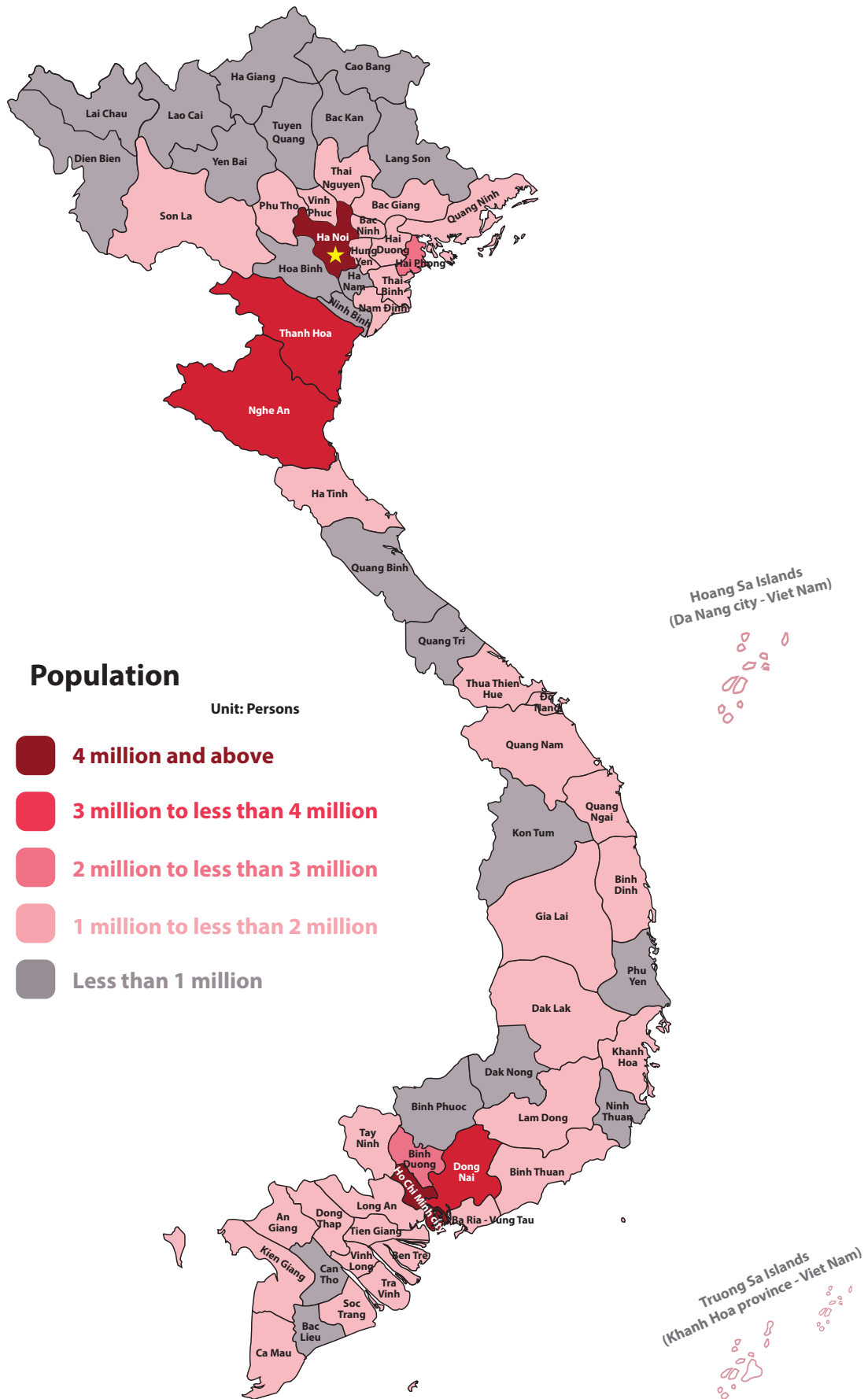
PRIME MINISTER

(signed)

Nguyễn Xuân Phúc



MAP OF VIET NAM'S POPULATION IN 2019







PRELIMINARY RESULTS

THE 2019 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

96,208,984 persons

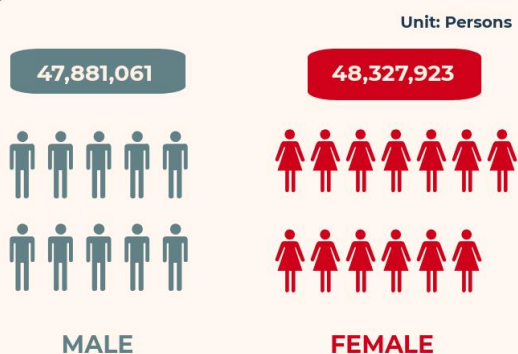
Viet Nam population of 00.00 hours on 1 April 2019

The 3rd most populous country in Southeast Asia and the 15th in the world

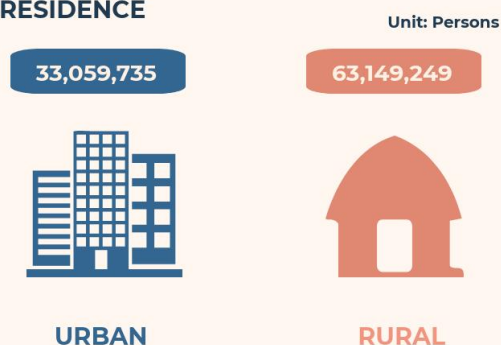
Increased 10,361,987 persons compared with 2009

Average annual population growth rate in 2009-2019: 1.14%/year

1 POPULATION SIZE BY SEX



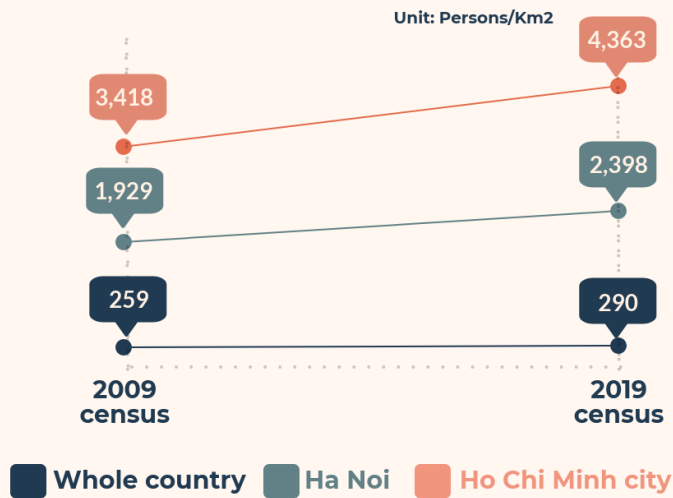
2 POPULATION SIZE BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE



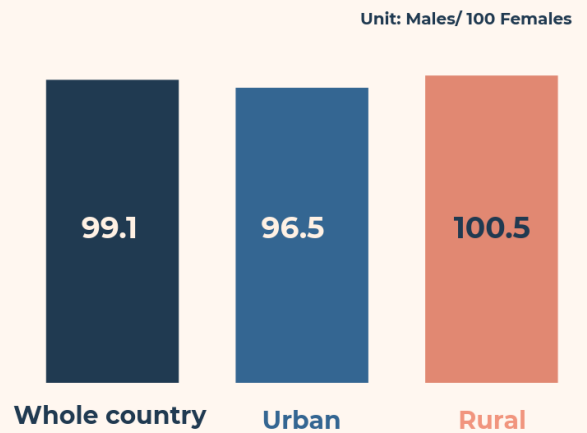
3 POPULATION SIZE BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION



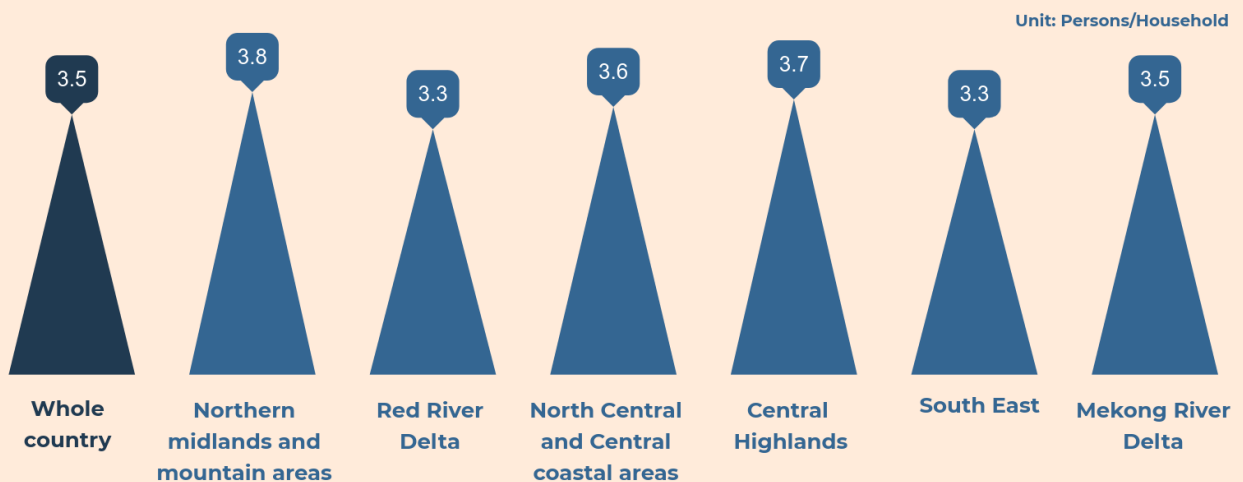
4 POPULATION DENSITY



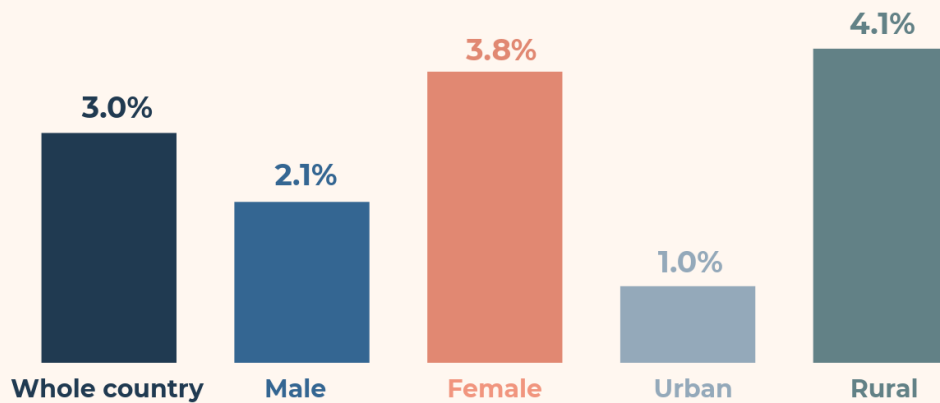
5 SEX RATIO



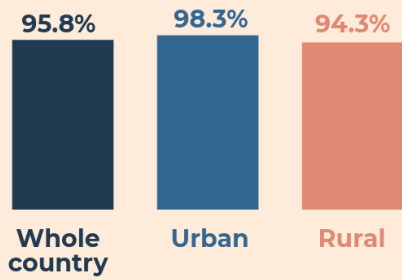
6 AVERAGE OF HOUSEHOLD SIZE



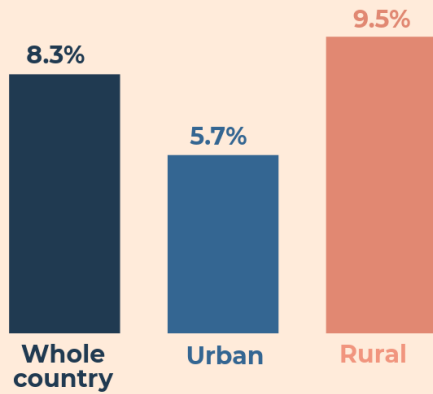
7 PROPORTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE NEVER ATTENDING SCHOOL



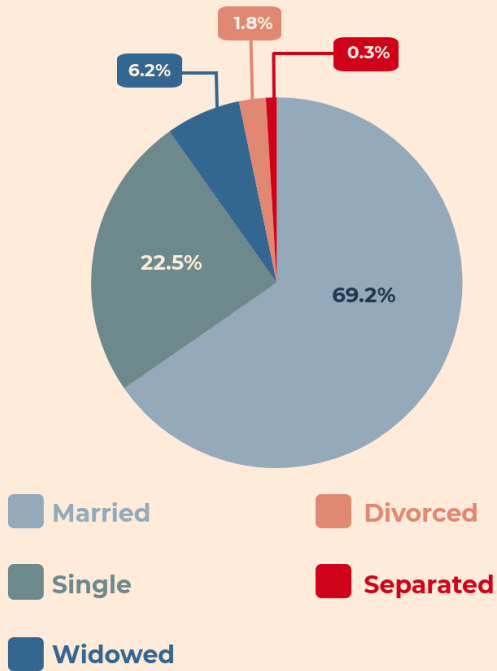
8 LITERACY RATE OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE



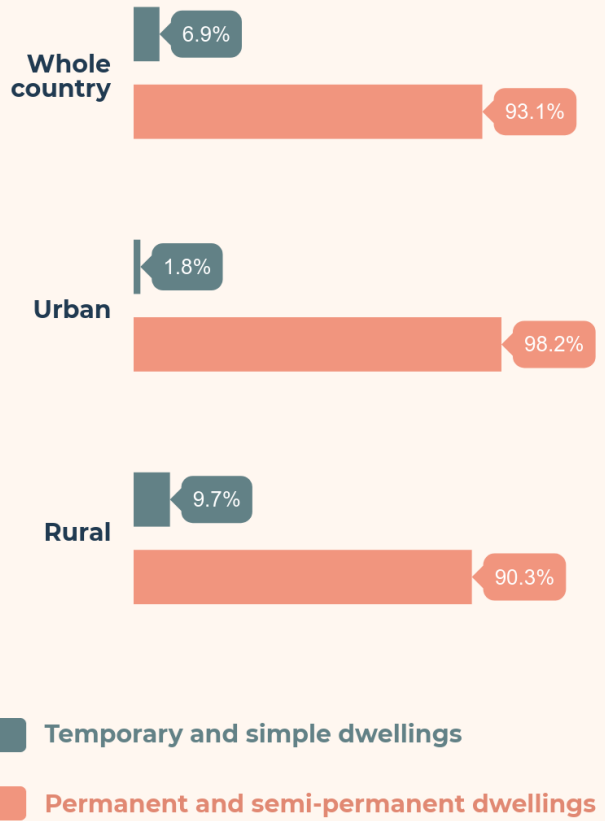
9 PROPORTION OF SCHOOL AGE POPULATION NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL



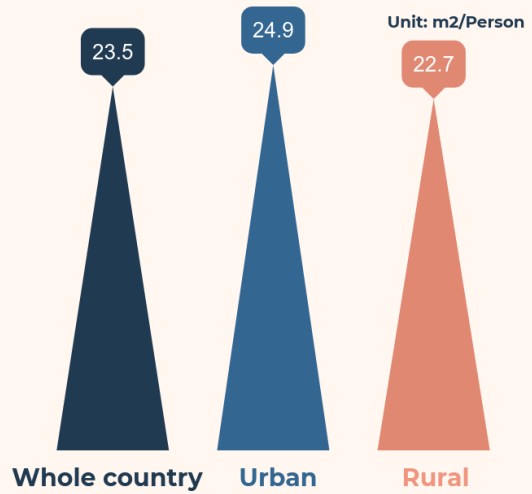
10 MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE



11 PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF HOUSE



12 AVERAGE HOUSING AREA PER PERSON





PART I

GENERAL INTRODUCTION





In 1979, Viet Nam conducted the first Population Census throughout the territory of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam after its reunification in 1975¹. The Population and Housing Censuses have since been carried out every 10 years to discern a complete picture of the population, demographic and housing status nationwide. The Population and Housing Censuses in Viet Nam have been implemented in accordance with the United Nations methodology recommendations for international comparison and global data aggregation purposes.

Since the fourth Population and Housing Census in 2009, Viet Nam's socio-economic status has seen significant changes. The size of the economy in 2018 reached VND 5,542.3 trillion and per capita GDP was estimated at VND 58.5 million, equivalent to USD 2,590 and representing a two-fold increase from 2009. Economic growth improves employment rates and elevates average living standards, but also necessitates efforts to address urbanisation, migration to urban and industrial zones, housing, decent jobs and environmental protection, among others. The 2019 Population and Housing Census was carried out with the continued intention to provide comprehensive information on population, demographic characteristics, employment and living conditions. The results will also enable the assessment of the socio-economic development strategy over the past 10 years and inform the design of the socio-economic development strategy for the next 10 years (2020-2030).

The 2019 Population and Housing Census introduced the use of information technology (IT) during data collection to improve data quality and statistical analysis transparency, to increase user accessibility of information and to shorten the time between data collection and publishing results to conserve resources. In addition, data from the 2019 Population and Housing Census satisfies the monitoring requirements for the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs), which the Government of Viet Nam committed to implement. Given such requirements, the 2019 Population and Housing Census was designed with five important breakthrough innovations:

1. Vigorous IT application

Compared with the 2009 Population and Housing Census, the 2019 Census used more advanced methods and forms of information collection. The 2009 Population and Housing Census exclusively used face-to-face interviews where the statistical enumerator directly interviewed respondents² and recorded the information manually. Conversely, the 2019 Population and Housing Census applied both face-to-face interviews and self-enumeration where household members themselves provided information on population and housing using online forms. The 2019 Population and Housing Census also instituted two new information collection forms: an

¹ Before 1979, Viet Nam conducted Population Censuses in the North in 1960 and 1974, and carried out population headcounts in the South in 1976.

² The respondents of the Census were stipulated in the 2019 Census Plan issued together with Decision No. 01/QĐ-BCĐTW dated 15 August 2019 of the Central SC.

electronic questionnaire installed on mobile devices and an online questionnaire using web forms over the Internet. A small number of enumeration areas (EAs) continued to use traditional paper-based questionnaires, but computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) forms constituted the heavy majority with over 99.9% of households surveyed using this method.

As a result of the changes in methods and forms of data collection, a number of other stages of the Census were adjusted to incorporate IT advancements, including storing and utilising commune/ward base maps; preparing the list of hamlets, urban blocks and enumeration areas; producing and updating household lists; sampling households; texting and e-mailing households registered on web forms; and verifying and approving online data on the Census Operational Website. These improvements reduced Census personnel workload, improved data quality, increased transparency and streamlined the statistical information production process, shortening the time required to publish the results of the Census and increasing the Census's cost-effectiveness. However, introducing these innovations also presented a number of challenges and difficulties during the implementation of this Census, which are detailed later in the report.

The 2019 Population and Housing Census Steering Committee (SC) and supervisors highlighted the value of the IT survey improvements in creating more public and transparent information on the progress and quality of the survey questionnaires on the Operational Website, which helped them to monitor, direct and operate more effectively. The application of IT was a breakthrough in the collection of Census data.

2. Improving the survey sampling method

In addition to a complete survey collecting basic information on population and housing, the 2019 Population and Housing Census was designed to collect intensive information on population, demographics and housing through a sample survey to ensure the representation of indicators at the district level while reducing workload and maximising cost-efficiency.

For the 2009 Population and Housing Census, the sample size was 17.9% of the total EAs and 15% of households nationwide. The 2009 sample size was determined using a single-stage systematically stratified cluster. The 2009 sample design method was advantageous for organisation and resource allocation but faced limitations in low sample design efficiency and sampling errors, including major errors categorising household conditions. To address these obstacles and simultaneously reduce the Census implementation budget, the 2019 Population and Housing Census applied a two-stage stratified sampling method with around 40% of total sample EAs and a sample size of about 9% of households across the country. In addition to the advantages of the sample design method for the 2019 Population and Housing Census, a number of difficulties and challenges on how to organize the Census had arisen and requested for addressing to ensure the progress and quality of information of the Census.

3. Integrating information to meet sustainable development indicators

The SDGs are universal objectives designed to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that everyone enjoys peace and prosperity in 2030 in each member state of the UN. On 10 May 2017, the Prime Minister issued the National Action Plan to implement the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development with 17 goals and 115 targets, corresponding to the Global SDGs detailed in the "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015. Pursuant to this Decision, on 22 January 2019, the Minister of Planning and Investment issued Circular No. 03/2019/TT-BKHDT regulating a set of Viet Nam Sustainable Development Statistical Indicators consisting of 158 statistical indicators to monitor the 115 targets toward meeting the Viet Nam Sustainable Development Goals (V-SDGs).

The 2019 Population and Housing Census was designed to collect data that would facilitate an evaluation on progress towards some of the SDGs and the V-SDGs. Specifically, the information collected can be used to evaluate about 15% of the V-SDGs indicators. Apart from that, information on population collected by the 2019 Census is also the basis to calculate some other V-SDGs indicators.

4. Improving commune and ward base mapping and EA division

EAs are a geographical residence area with clear or relatively clear boundaries, such as villages, hamlets, mountain villages, living quarters, urban blocks and sub-areas. For the purposes of the 2019 Population and Housing Census, the average EA size for Viet Nam was around 120 households. Each commune or ward consisted of many EAs and the boundaries of EAs collectively detailed a map of the commune/ward.

According to the international methodology, maps used in the Population and Housing Census include commune and ward base maps and detailed maps for each house or dwelling unit in each EA to ensure that there are no overlaps or omissions in the process of collecting information in the EAs. The previous population and housing censuses had made detailed EA maps with diagrams for each house; however, the 2019 budget was significantly more limited than that of previous Censuses. As such, the 2019 Census focused solely on commune and ward base maps which still clearly depicted the boundaries between EAs and designated orienting objects and residences in each EA. Although the simplification of the EA maps helped reduce the overall Census budget, it did increase the risk of overlapping or omitting households and household members during the fieldwork. To mitigate this risk, the Central SC developed detailed and specific guidelines and emphasised the importance of preparing commune and ward base maps as well as EA household lists.

5. Developing a centralised system of data management with decentralised utilisation

The 2019 Population and Housing Census data was centrally managed through an information transmission system and data storage server. With three forms of information collection (paper forms, mobile forms and web forms), data was merged into a database for verifying, processing and completing databases. After data entry, the paper-based questionnaire was verified and merged into CAPI and web forms data. Data from the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Public Security, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs were checked for completeness and accuracy before merging into the common Census database. Any data changes during or after the data collection process in the EA were conducted on the server and stored for search.

The data was distributed in a decentralised manner for each level of management and supervision during and after the data collection process in the EA. The Operational Website was used to check the progress of the Census, to verify the quality of questionnaires collected and to generate preliminary statistical reports used to guide the management, direction and administration of the Census - including checking data for errors and editing data as needed.

The centralised data management system and decentralised utilisation helped mitigate data safety risks and reduce the quantity of servers required to store CAPI and web forms data from the 63 provinces and cities. This data management system was also carried out transparently and consistently from the central level to the local levels, facilitating management and supervision to provide effective leadership and guidance, particularly during data collection in the EAs.

PART II

IMPLEMENTATION ORGANISATION OF THE 2019 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS





1. The direction and coordination in the preparation and organisation of the 2019 Population and Housing Census

1.1. Direction and management personnel

The direction and coordination of the preparation and implementation of the 2019 Census began in 2018. To prepare for and implement the 2019 Census, direction and management personnel were established at four levels from the central to the commune level, and at the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Public Security and Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Specifically, there were 11,944 SCs at all levels (one Central SCs, three ministerial SCs, 63 provincial SCs, 712 district SCs and 11,165 commune SCs). The 779 SCs from the central to district level collectively had 69,521 SC members and 8,898 Office members.

1.2. Direction and implementation organisation

To ensure organised and collective efforts among the numerous SCs, the Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial People's Committee issued directives and documents on leadership, direction and implementation organisation of the Population and Housing Census, each of which emphasised the purpose, requirements, meaning and importance of the Census.

During the implementation of the 2019 Census, the Party Committees and People's Committees at the provincial, district and commune level provided direct guidance to members of the SCs, supervisors, team leaders and enumerators as well as local specialised agencies to successfully organise the 2019 Population and Housing Census.

In addition, provincial SCs worked with every agency, unit, department and association across levels during People's Committee and People's Council meetings. Particularly, the Department of Information and Communication in some provinces steered telecommunication enterprises to review telecommunication infrastructure networks to ensure high-quality broadband Internet connection service for the 2019 Census period. The Department of Education and Training, local education and training institutes and Post Offices were also actively engaged and dispatched teachers, students and workers to act as enumerators in order to ensure sufficient quantity and quality of enumerators. The Public Security sector sent staff to support enumerators to meet with and gain access to households for interviews and data collection, as well as protected census personnel in complicated and unstable areas.

During the data collection period, the Central SC office issued guidance documents including specifications for the professional work, the introduction of IT forms and documents regarding data analysis and synthesis. The provincial SCs effectively disseminated the Central SC's guidance to district and commune SCs, supervisors, team leaders and enumerators for their implementation.

2. Communications about the 2019 Population and Housing Census

Communications about the 2019 Population and Housing Census were extensively broadcast among the people, armed forces and political systems. In particular, the Provincial Party Committee, People's Committee, all levels of SCs and relevant ministries and agencies were crucial conveyors of relevant directives. The messaging emphasised the purpose, requirements, meaning and importance of the 2019 Population and Housing Census.

The 2019 Population and Housing Census used numerous communications channels to convey information across the nation, including forms of IT. The main outreach channels included:

- Online webpages, such as the General Statistics Office (GSO) website (www.gso.gov.vn), a dedicated website for the 2019 Population and Housing Census (www.tongdieutradanso.vn), and on provincial People's Committee websites, the Provincial Statistics Office website, and radio and television station websites. The dedicated website for the 2019 Census was launched in October 2018 with an easily-navigable user-friendly interface. The website content was regularly updated with legal documents, guideline materials and implementation plans as well as news about Census activities both nationally and locally. The Census website was also an effective platform for members of the population to access the data collection web forms.

- Mass media, such as TV broadcasting, talk shows on central and local television, radio interviews, electronic news articles and news banners on prime-time TV programs. Written and audio newspapers and magazines also covered special subjects from the 2019 Population and Housing Census.

- Social networks such as Facebook, Twitter and Zalo and the GSO and UNFPA Facebook page.

- SMS messages to mobile phone subscribers.

- Organising neighbourhood and community meetings that included translated communication materials in local ethnic languages, using commune loudspeakers, hanging banners and posters in high-visibility locations and the use of branded vehicles driving around main roads.

- Following its successful introduction during the 2019 Census, a free hotline was once again established with five supportive lines covering IT and general issues related to the Census. The 2019 Census hotline was very effective in providing information to the people about the Census and provided location-specific details, ultimately supporting fieldwork data collection.

These communication channels achieved their objective of increasing awareness of the 2019 Population and Housing Census and providing support for questions and general concerns. In the early days of data collection, the hotline received numerous calls from local residents reporting absent enumerators and inconsistent survey forms. Such direct feedback mechanisms from individual households enabled the Central SC to provide specific and actionable implementation course corrections.

3. Data collection and supervision

3.1. Personnel

The 2019 Population and Housing Census convened 125,358 enumerators, 10,983 of which were teachers and students at educational and training institutions within the specific EAs (accounting for 8.8%). The average age of the enumerators was 35.8 years old.

There were 21,587 persons participating in the Census as team leaders and supervisors at all levels. Team leaders constituted 11,502 persons, provincial supervisors made up 1,823 persons, and 8,262 were district supervisors.

3.2. Methods and forms of information collection

The 2019 Population and Housing Census used two concurrent methods of information collection: face-to-face interviews and self-enumeration. Within the two methods, there were three data collection forms:

- Paper and pencil interviewing (PAPI): The traditional form of information collection, where enumerators visit households, conduct face-to-face interviews and record information on printed paper-based questionnaires.

- CAPI: Newly introduced during the 2019 Census and using IT, the electronic questionnaire is installed on a tablet or smartphone such that enumerators can record information in real-time during a face-to-face interview.

- Online questionnaire using web forms: Newly introduced during the 2019 Census and using IT, the web forms questionnaire enables households to self-enumerate. Households that registered to use the web forms questionnaires were issued accounts and passwords to the Census information system where they provided information about their respective households and the actual residents of the household as listed in the questionnaire.

CAPI was the major form of information collection for the 2019 Census; 99.9% of households were surveyed using this method. Only 0.05% of nationwide households surveyed used PAPI forms and 0.05% used web forms.

3.3. EA data collection organisation

Decision No. 772/QĐ-TTg dated 26 June 2018 of the Prime Minister on the organisation of the 2019 Population and Housing Census stipulated that the time of data collection would span 25 days beginning on 1 April 2019. EA data collection was carried out simultaneously across the country from 7:30 on 1 April 2019 until the evening of 25 April 2019. Supplemental data collection among reported missing households was conducted from 26 April 2019 to 2 May 2019.

Most provinces were able to complete their data collection within the 25-day window, with many finishing ahead of the deadline. The process of EA data collection was relatively convenient with quality results. Although some difficulties arose during data collection, the Central SC worked

with local SCs, Ministries and line-ministries to determine appropriate solutions. Some of the obstacles encountered were as follows:

- In remote areas where people are dispersed across large swaths of land, communications proved difficult, as did physical access. Other physical access constraints occurred where residents were often away from the home or worked late, among households in gated apartment blocks or households that were in conflict with local authorities.

- Some senior enumerators, many of whom were heads of urban blocks or villages, did not encounter difficulty being invited into households, however, many were inexperienced with mobile devices and struggled to operate them in a timely fashion. Conversely, young enumerators were highly proficient with the Census knowledge and mobile devices used to record data, but faced challenges gaining access to enumeration areas and households.

- Although the application of IT in the 2019 Population and Housing Census had an overall positive impact, errors are inevitable during the introduction of new systems and new technology. During data collection, data synchronisation occasionally encountered difficulties with software errors and data loss. The use of various enumerator devices also presented challenges in effectively guiding how to use and repair respective device errors. There were also a number of CAPI program updates during the survey process as part of iterating the software to on-the-ground realities, which caused certain complications for enumerators. In addition, the IT support team was too small to meet the needs of the total number of enumerators, creating overload and delays in support requests.

- The amount of data collected during the 2019 Population and Housing Census was substantial, leading to a system overload during the final stage of field data collection when survey progress reached over 80%. Similar overload interruptions on the Operational Website affected error verification and correction efforts.

- Weather and other adverse conditions presented obstacles in some localities, such as heavy rain, hail causing banners and slogans to fray, car accidents among enumerators and the loss of Census mobile devices.

- Some localities had African swine fever outbreaks during the Census collection period, creating barriers to reaching respondents living on or near pig farms. In addition, some of the personnel serving as enumerators for the Census were mobilised to address the epidemics.

3.4. Census supervision

The 2019 Census used two forms of supervision: direct supervision within the EAs and indirect monitoring via the Census Operational Website. The use of the Census Operational Website was a breakthrough improvement in the supervision process, as well as in survey collection and inspection. This was the first statistical survey with sufficient information about the progress, quantity and quality of the questionnaires within each EA in real-time, enabling the SCs and supervisors at all levels to provide timely and informed direction and coordination plans.

4. Verify, process and aggregate data

The incorporation of IT into the data collection process made it possible to conduct data verification and processing concurrently with fieldwork efforts. This task was continued to be done after fieldwork.

4.1. Verifying and processing data during EA collection

Supervisors at all levels were able to verify data both through direct observation and remotely through the Operational Website. The website's software program automatically identified possible errors and requested district supervisors to confirm the data or request team leaders and enumerators to verify and synchronise their data. This could include instances of unusually short data collection times at a particular household or too many households registered at the same geographical positioning system location.

In addition to checking and processing automatically identified data errors, all supervisors were tasked with verifying information uploaded to the Operational Website through the use of progress reports from each EA. This enabled them to keep enumerators on schedule as well as to cross-tabulate their population, housing and education data.

Necessary collected information corrections were carried out during EA data collection. However, in some high-volume locations or those with physical access challenges, corrections took place post-data collection.

4.2. Validating and finalising database post-fieldwork

The use of IT in enumeration fieldwork enabled data to be available on the server for validation and finalisation immediately after the end of data collection. For the 2019 Population and Housing Census, data validation and finalisation took place through the Operational Website from 15 May 2019 to 10 June 2019.

4.3. Tabulating data for the Preliminary Results

Once the data had been finalised in the Operational Website on 10 June 2019, the Central SC completed the Census database and converted the data to SQL and SPSS management systems for data tabulation and analysis (from 11 to 23 June 2019). Additionally, the Central SC's office directly phoned households from 24 to 27 June 2019 to conduct random data probability checks. Collectively, these efforts ensured the Census data was completed and readied for tabulating and compiling statistical indicators to report the preliminary results of the Census.

Thanks to the introduction of IT, the 2019 Census data was completed and ready for data tabulation and analysis two months after concluding the enumeration fieldwork, a full year earlier than the 2009 Population and Housing Census.

4.4. Completing labour and employment information

The design of the 2019 Census stipulated that the coding of economic activities and occupations in sample questionnaires be conducted three months after the conclusion of the enumeration fieldwork. Due to the complex nature of coding economic activities and occupations, coders must comply with the requirements of the coding system of the Viet Nam Standard Industrial Classification System stipulated in Decision No. 27/2018/QD-TTg dated 6 July 2018 by the Prime Minister; and of the coding system of the Viet Nam Standard Classification of Occupations stipulated in Decision No. 1019/QD-TCTK dated 12 November 2008 of the Director General of the Viet Nam GSO.

After completing the coding of economic activity and occupation, these data will be merged into the Census data. The remaining coding activities will be used to develop the 2019 Census Official Results, which are expected to be published in the fourth quarter of 2019.

5. Implementing data collection and processing within ministries responsible for sections of the 2019 Population and Housing Census

As stipulated in Decision No. 772/QD-TTg dated 26 June 2018 of the Prime Minister on organising the 2019 Census, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs established their own SCs and implemented tasks assigned to them in the 2019 Census Plan issued together with Decision No. 01/QD-BCDTW dated 15 August 2019 of the Central SC. The ministry's data collection window was also 1-25 April 2019, and they completed data processing on 10 June 2019. The respective ministries' tasks were as follows:

5.1. The Ministry of Defence

The Ministry of Defence established 1,092 teams consisting of 3,672 enumerators to collect data from 1,332 survey units under institutions and enterprises belonging to the military. The Ministry of Defence collaborated with various SCs to define its enumeration areas and with the Central SC's office to regularly exchange information and reach consensus on respective responsibilities to avoid duplications. The Ministry of Defence completed their enumeration fieldwork on 20 April 2019, five days ahead of schedule.

Due to the nature of the Ministry of Defence, data was collected using paper questionnaires that were encoded using scanning technology and artificial intelligence. Before transferring data into the main database, the Central SC's office verified the Ministry of Defence's data and oversaw any necessary corrections. Data collected by the Ministry of Defence was transferred to the Central SC's office on 10 June 2019.

5.2. The Ministry of Public Security

The Ministry of Public Security's SC directed the implementation of the 2019 Population and Housing Census in survey units managed by the Ministry of Public Security from 1-10 April 2019, 15 days ahead of schedule. Due to the nature of the armed forces, the Ministry of Public Security

used paper questionnaires in its 3,164 enumeration areas nationwide. The implementation, verification and supervision within the Ministry of Public Security fully complied with regulations; respondents had a strong sense of responsibility and cooperated with enumerators in providing complete and accurate information.

The Central SC's office coordinated with Ministry of Public Security to verify and finalise data once it was received on 11 June 2019. In addition to collecting population information, the Ministry of Public Security successfully ensured the security and safety of the 2019 Census nationwide, including safeguarding people, workplaces, agencies and units where Census activities took place. The ministry also coordinated SCs at all levels to protect personal privacy and information classified as state secrets in processing, tabulating and disseminating Census data.

The Ministry of Public Security mobilised around 6,000 officers and policemen to participate in ensuring security and safety and limiting disorder during the 2019 Census. Grassroots police forces actively coordinated with the enumerators to safeguard them during data collection in unstable and high-risk areas. Despite a few minor attempts to disrupt the Census process, the Ministry of Public Security conducted comprehensive evaluations of the situation and the SC coordinated with local police to ensure enumerator safety and effective Census data collection.

5.3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The SC of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs instructed 94 Vietnamese Representative Offices abroad to conduct the 2019 Census. Data collection was carried out from 1-15 April 2019 (Viet Nam time), concluding 15 days ahead of schedule. The Ministry was the first to complete their 2019 Census data collection, having gathered data using electronic questionnaires and transferring it to the Central SC on 25 April 2019.

6. Evaluation and appraisal of Census results

6.1. Verification and additional surveys

As yet another ripple effect from the use of IT during data collection, managing, operating, monitoring and verifying the quality of data collected was made more convenient through the use of the Operational Website. Data validation and verification was generally conducted in real-time during fieldwork. The requirements for information validation and verification were sent to all local SCs while preparing the summary of the Census preliminary results to check and assign levels of data completion through the Operational Website.

As part of ensuring a comprehensive census data set and avoiding omissions, the Central SC issued Official Correspondence No. 49/BCDTW-VPBCDTW to the Viet Nam Television and the Voice of Viet Nam on 24 April 2019 informing all Vietnamese residents about the additional data collection for households who are omitted from the official data collection phase. Accordingly, the supplementary data collection was carried out through 2 May 2019.

Immediately after receiving the Official Correspondence, the Viet Nam Television and the Voice of Viet Nam broadcast the announcement. In addition, Provincial SCs coordinated with local television and radio stations to broadcast province- and citywide announcements.

After the broadcast, the Central SC directed the provincial SC to review and verify feedback received on possible data gap to conduct addition data collection, if any, or to inform the households on results of the verification.

6.2. Post-enumeration survey

To assess the extent of overlaps and omissions from the total number of households and the number of usual residents as a basis for assessing the information quality of the Census, the Central Steering Committee issued Plan No.31/KH-BCDTW on 27 March 2019 regarding the post-enumeration survey. The post-enumeration survey was conducted in 70 EAs within 63 provinces and cities from 13-28 May 2019.

The post-enumeration survey was used to determine the coverage error (define the completeness of the Census). Each usual resident in the EA was asked four questions: their full name, relationship to household head, gender and the month and year of their birth or their rounded age. The information gathered was compared with the Census results to elucidate duplications or omissions.

The post-enumeration survey showed that the net coverage error of the Census was 0.2%, equivalent to about 143,000 persons. Compared to the error rate of 1.5% to 4.5% of the total population commonly found in the Population and Housing Censuses of other countries, Viet Nam's Census completeness was significantly above average.

Table 1. Results of the post-enumeration survey

Unit: %

Socio-economic regions	Duplication rates	Omission rates	Net coverage error (Omission rates - Duplication rates)
WHOLE COUNTRY	3.4	3.6	0.2
Northern midlands and mountain areas	3.2	2.4	-0.8
Red River Delta	2.3	2.9	0.6
North Central and Central coastal areas	2.9	2.3	-0.6
Central Highlands	4.1	5.4	1.3
South East	3.0	3.9	0.9
Mekong River Delta	5.6	6.0	0.4

6.3. Questionnaire quality assessment

About 99.95% of households surveyed during the 2019 Census used CAPI and web forms questionnaires, which helped reduce enumerator workload. Electronic questionnaires were user-friendly with appropriate logical check steps improving the resulting data quality. Evidence of this increased quality can be seen in the number of data fields missing information in the 2019 Census compared with 2009.

Table 2. Number of data fields missing information

Unit: Case

Data fields	Year 2009	Year 2019
Relationship to household head	67	6
Ethnic group	41	3
Faith/religion	2 753	37
School attendance	4 789	2 282

Common errors in age reporting can include respondents not correctly remembering their age or the age of other family members, respondents choosing to report a more socially desirable age and respondents choosing lucky numbers. Some respondents round their age to end in 0 or 5. These inaccuracies can lead to abnormal population concentrations in preferred ages, and underrepresentation in unpopular ages, ultimately distorting data on population distribution by age.

Per UN recommendations, three indices were applied to the 2019 Census data to assess the quality of age information: the Whipple's index, the Myers' index and the UNI index.

The Whipple's index is used to measure preferences for ages ending in 0 and 5. This index's value ranges from 100 to 500: 100 or less indicates no preference for ages ending in 0 and 5; conversely, a Whipple's index of 500 would indicate all respondents declared their age ended in a 0 or a 5.

The Myers' index is used to measure preferences or dislikes for ages ending in each digit from 0 to 9. In theory, a Myers' index of 0 would signify a normal age distribution. An index of 90 would indicate all recorded ages ended in the same digit.

The UNI index (United Nations Age-Sex Accuracy Index) evaluates the quality of reported age-sex distributions in five-year age groups. Age declaration accuracy is measured using average survey age ratios; a UNI value under 20 is accurate; between 20 and 40 is not accurate and over 40 is very inaccurate.

Applying the three indices to the 2019 Census data revealed household age declarations did not significantly concentrate or prefer certain ages. The UNI index also improved from the 2009 Population and Housing Census. Detailed results of the results from the three indices in 2009 and 2019 are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Indices assessing the quality of information on age in the Census

Indices	Year 2009	Year 2019
Age heaping index (Whipple)	100.4	100.1
Index of age preference (Myers)	1.72	1.38
Age-sex accuracy index (UNI)	28.4	26.1

7. Knowledge products and 2019 Population and Housing Census results publishing plan

7.1. Knowledge products from the 2019 Population and Housing Census

Following the “Implementation and preliminary results of the 2019 Census” report, the Central SC will prepare the following publications and electronic products to continue disseminating the results of the 2019 Census:

(1) The 2019 Census data

The 2019 Census data book will include data tables containing the major indicators of the 2019 Census stratified into various administrative units: nationwide, six socio-economic regions, four key economic regions, 63 provinces and cities and in some cases, districts and towns. Total population data is available down to the commune level.

(2) The 2019 Census Official Results Report

The report will detail some of the major findings of the 2019 Census, including design, estimation and evaluation methods for the sample survey in 40% of the EAs, or 9% of households. The results include indicators calculated both from the complete data and the sample data. Key result analyses will include: population size and structure, disabilities, fertility, mortality, migration and urbanisation, education and training, labour and employment, housing and living conditions.

(3) Key indicator pocketbook

For ease of use and reference, a full-colour pocketbook will briefly present high-level 2019 Census indicators summarising the 2019 Population and Housing Census Official Result Report.

(4) Viet Nam population projections for 2019-2059

Population projections will be available at the national level, within each of the six socio-economic regions and for the 63 provinces and cities.

(5) Youth pocketbook: A summary of youth-specific indicators.

(6) Administrative Report: A summary of the documents, decisions, directives and texts related to the preparation, organisation, direction, implementation, processing and dissemination of the 2019 Census data.

(7) Various monographs:

Some crucial topics will be the focus of in-depth publications to guide policy advocacy and development that reflects current population and housing realities and challenges, including youth, aging populations and the older persons, fertility and mortality, sex imbalances at birth, labour and employment, disabilities and marriage and family.

(8) Data warehouse

The products of the 2019 Census will be stored as printed publications, electronic publications and posted on the GSO website and the 2019 Census Operational Website for easy reference and use.

7.2. 2019 Census results publishing plan

The publishing plans for the 2019 Census products are as follows:

- The 2019 Census Official Results Report will be published in the fourth quarter of 2019 and the Central dissemination workshop will be organised by December 2019;
- Thematic analysis reports will be published in the fourth quarter of 2020;
- Local dissemination workshops will take place once the Central workshop has announced the official results.





PART III
PRELIMINARY RESULTS
OF THE 2019 POPULATION
AND HOUSING CENSUS





The preliminary results of the 2019 Census were synthesised from the Census data collected in the EAs from 1-25 April 2019 with supplementary data collection from 26 April to 2 May 2019.

I. POPULATION

1. Population size and density

1.1. Population size

The total population of Viet Nam at time-point 00:00 on 1 April 2019 was 96,208,984 persons; the total male population is 47,881,061 persons, accounting for 49.8% of the total population and the total female population is 48,327,923 persons, or 50.2% of the total population. This makes Viet Nam the third most populous country in Southeast Asia, after Indonesia and the Philippines, and the 15th most populous country in the world³. Compared to 2009, Viet Nam's ranking of population size in Southeast Asia has not changed, though it fell two positions in worldwide rankings.

The population of Viet Nam has increased by 10.4 million persons since 2009. The average annual population growth rate from 2009-2019 was 1.14% per year, a slight decline from the 10 previous years; the average annual population growth rate from 1999-2009 was 1.18% per year.

Table 4. Population and population growth rate, 1979-2019

	Population (Thousand persons)	Average annual population growth rate (%)
1 October 1979	52 742	-
1 April 1989	64 376	2.10
1 April 1999	76 323	1.70
1 April 2009	85 847	1.18
1 April 2019	96 209	1.14

1.2. Population density

Viet Nam is one of the most densely populated countries regionally and worldwide. The results of the 2019 Census revealed that the population density of Viet Nam is currently 290 persons per km², an increase of 31 persons per km² compared to 2009. This makes Viet Nam the third most densely populated country in the Southeast Asia, behind the Philippines (350 persons per km²) and Singapore (7,795 person per km²)⁴.

The Red River Delta and South East regions had the highest population density in the country with 1,060 persons per km² and 757 persons per km², respectively. These regions include the two most populous cities in the country: Hanoi in the Red River Delta with a population density of

³ Sources: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and Population Reference Bureau (PRB).

⁴ Source: The United States Census Bureau.

2,398 persons per km², and Ho Chi Minh City in the South East with a population density of 4,363 persons per km².

The Northern midlands and mountain areas and the Central Highlands had the lowest population density with 132 persons per km² and 107 persons per km², respectively.

Table 5. Population density by socio-economic region, 2009-2019

Unit: Persons/km²

	01/4/2009	01/4/2019
WHOLE COUNTRY	259	290
Northern midlands and mountain areas	116	132
Red River Delta	930	1 060
North Central and Central coastal areas	196	211
Central Highlands	94	107
South East	596	757
Mekong River Delta	424	423

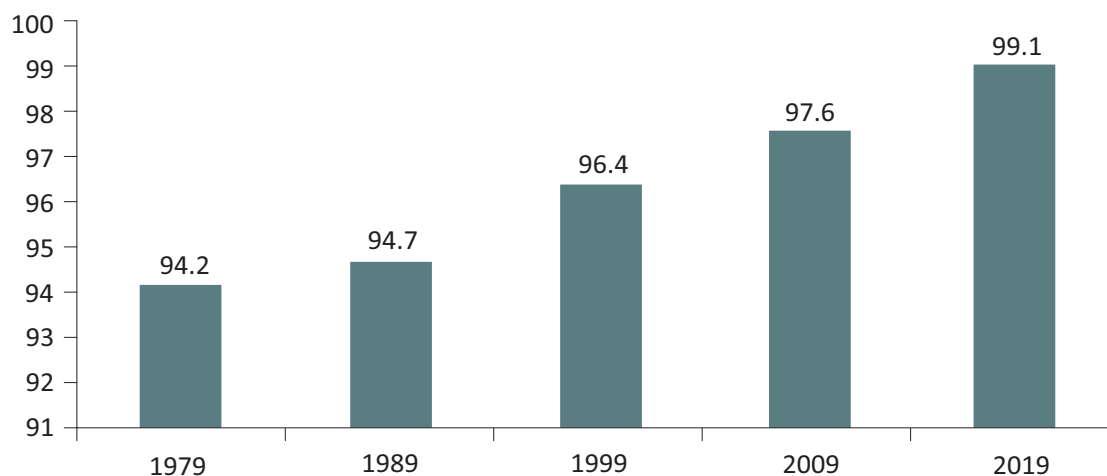
2. Sex ratio

The population sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females. The preliminary results of the 2019 Census indicate that the sex ratio of Viet Nam is currently 99.1 males per 100 females. The sex ratio is 96.5 males per 100 females in urban areas, and the sex ratio is 100.5 males per 100 females in rural areas.

The sex ratio of the Vietnamese population has continuously increased though it has remained below 100 since the 1979 Census, mainly due to the reduced influence level of the war in the past and the high sex ratio at birth in recent years.

Figure 1. Sex ratio of Vietnamese population, 1979-2019

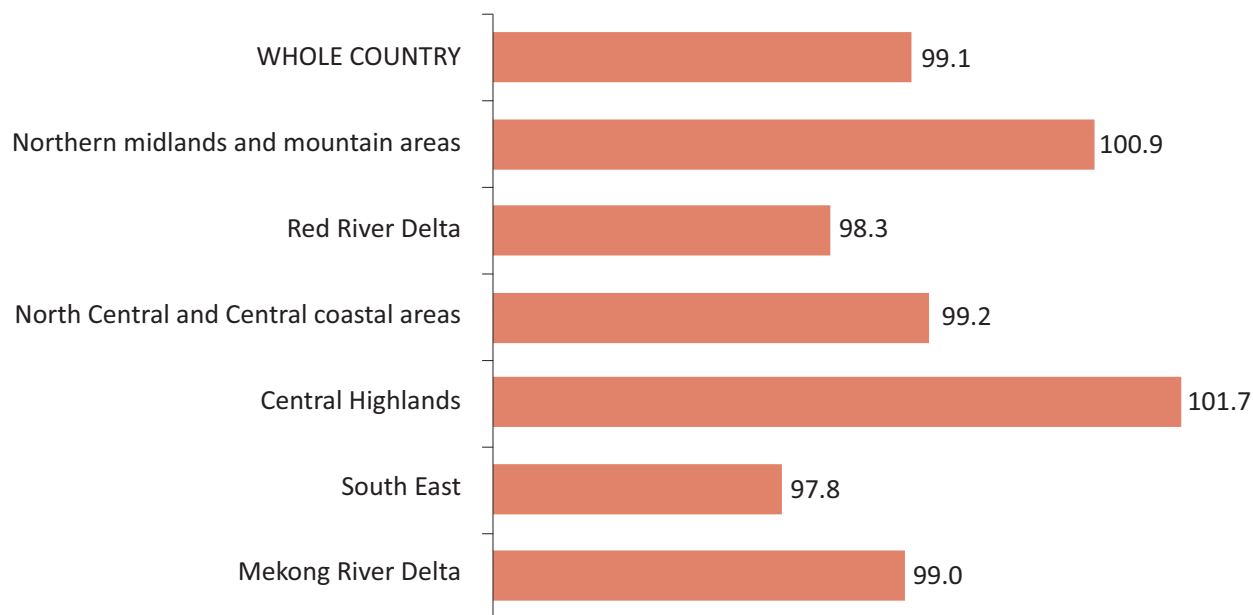
Unit: Males/100 females



The preliminary results of the 2019 Census show that there is a significant difference on sex ratio between regions. The sex ratios of the Northern midlands and mountain areas and Central Highlands are highest, 100.9 males per 100 females and 101.7 males per 100 females respectively. The lowest sex ratio is in the Southeast with 97.8 males per 100 females.

Figure 2. Sex ratio by socio-economic region

Unit: Males/100 females



3. Population distribution

3.1. Urban, rural areas

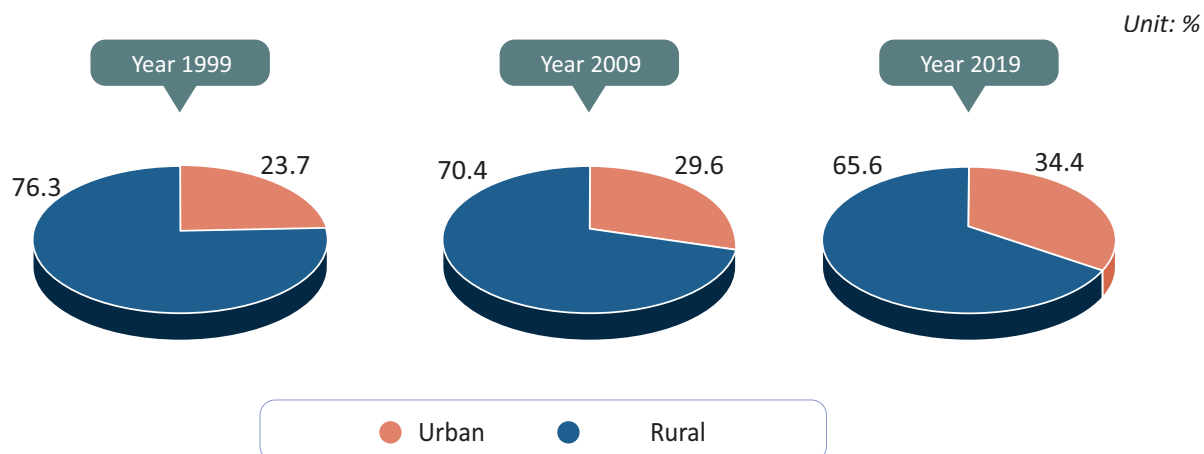
According to the preliminary results of the 2019 Census, Viet Nam has 33,059,735 residents in urban areas, accounting for 34.4% of the population, and 63,149,249 residents in rural areas, or 65.6% of the population. The rate of urban population has increased by 4.8 percentage points over the last decade.

Rapid and widespread urbanisation in the last decade has sparked urban population growth. The average annual population growth rate in urban areas period 2009-2019 was 2.62% per year, nearly 6 times higher than the growth rate in rural areas (0.44% per year).

Although the pace of urbanisation in Viet Nam has increased rapidly in recent years, the proportion of the population living in urban areas remains low compared to other nations in Southeast Asia, only higher than that of East Timor (31%), Myanmar (29%) and Cambodia (23%)⁵.

⁵ Source: Population Reference Bureau (PRB).

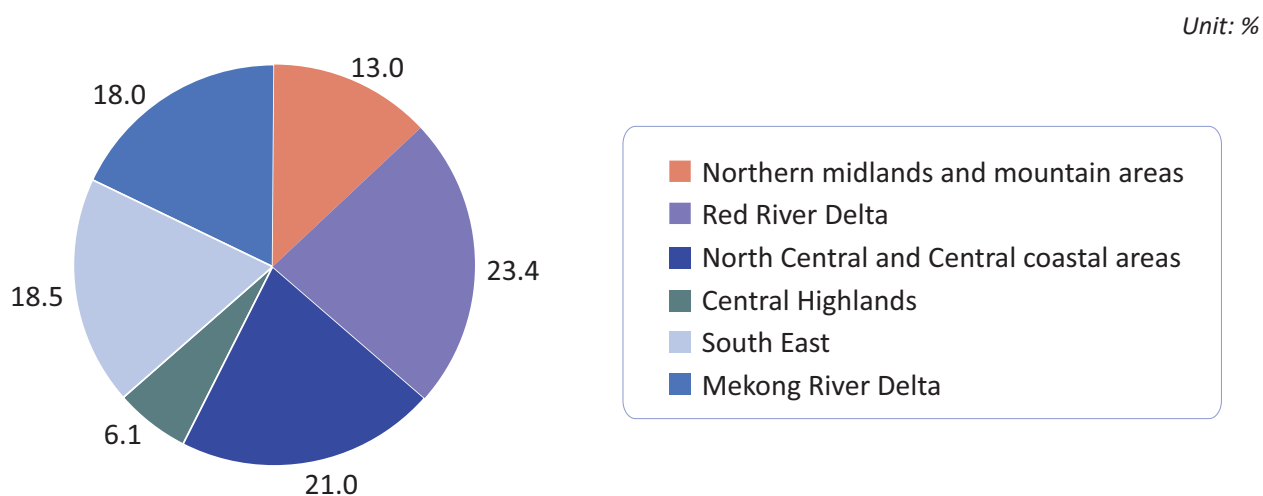
Figure 3. Urban and rural population structure, 1999-2019



3.2. Socio-economic region

There was a significant difference in population distribution among socio-economic regions. The Red River Delta is the most populated region in the country with 22.5 million persons or nearly 23.4% of the population, followed by the North Central and Central coastal areas with 20.2 million persons, or 21.0%. The Central Highlands had the smallest population of 5.8 million, representing 6.1% of the nation’s population.

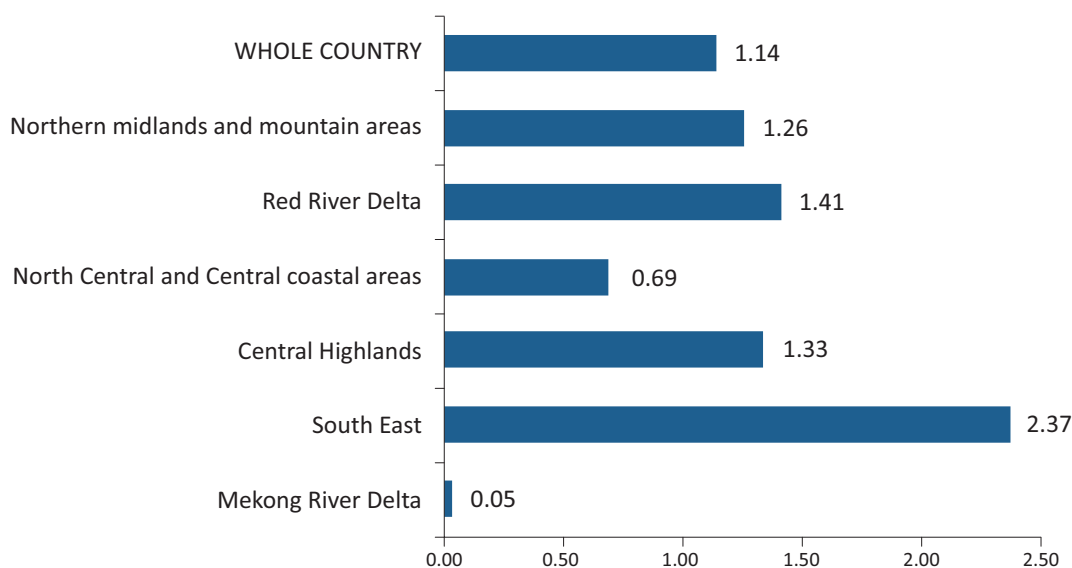
Figure 4. Population structure by socio-economic region



Although the population in the South East is the third-largest of the six socio-economic regions, it had the highest average annual population growth rate (2.37% per year), more than double the overall population growth rate of the whole country. The next highest annual growth rate was found in the Red River Delta at 1.41% per year. The Mekong River Delta saw almost no population growth. Over the past decade, the region’s population only increased by 82,160 persons, or an average annual population growth rate of 0.05% per year. Uneven economic development among the regions is considered the primary contributor to the discrepancies in population growth rates.

Figure 5. Average annual population growth rate by socio-economic region, 2009 - 2019

Unit: %



4. Population by ethnic groups

As of 00:00 on 1 April 2019, the total Kinh population was 82,085,729 persons, accounting for 85.3% of the total population, and the total population of the other ethnic groups was 14,123,255 persons, or 14.7% of the total population in the country. The average annual population growth rate of the other ethnic groups was 1.42% per year for the past 10 years, higher than the national growth rate average and the growth rate among the Kinh majority group (1.09% per year).

Table 6. Population size and structure of ethnic groups by socio-economic region, 2009-2019

	Population (Thousand persons)				Population structure (%)			
	2009		2019		2009		2019	
	Kinh group	Other ethnic groups	Kinh group	Other ethnic group	Kinh group	Other ethnic groups	Kinh group	Other ethnic groups
WHOLE COUNTRY	73 594	12 253	82 086	14 123	85.7	14.3	85.3	14.7
Northern midlands and mountain areas	5 009	6 044	5 495	7 037	45.3	54.7	43.8	56.2
Red River Delta	19 281	303	22 075	469	98.5	1.5	97.9	2.1
North Central and Central coastal areas	17 027	1 808	18 111	2 076	90.4	9.6	89.7	10.3
Central Highlands	3 310	1 805	3 643	2 200	64.7	35.3	62.3	37.7
South East	13 156	912	16 798	1 030	93.5	6.5	94.2	5.8
Mekong River Delta	15 812	1 380	15 963	1 310	92.0	8.0	92.4	7.6

Other ethnic groups predominantly live in the Northern midlands and mountain areas and the Central Highlands. In the Northern midlands and mountain areas, other ethnic groups constitute a large proportion of the total population in the region (56.2%). The percentage of other ethnic groups in the Central Highlands is 37.7%.

5. Marital status of population aged 15 years and over

Marriage directly affects fertility and migration, with measurable impacts on population shifts and trends. As such, the 2019 Census gathered data on the marital status of all people aged 15 and over. Marital status indicators were broken into two categories: "Ever-married" and "Never married". "Ever-married" persons were those who had ever been married at the time of the survey (1 April 2019), including married, widowed, divorced or separated.

The results of the 2019 Census revealed the rate of the ever-married population aged 15 and over was 77.5%, 69.2% of which were actively married and 2.1% identified as divorced or separated. The never-married rate in the urban areas was 6.7 percentage points higher than that of rural areas (26.8% and 20.1%, respectively).

Table 7. Marital status of population aged 15 years and over by socio-economic region and urban/rural area

Unit: %

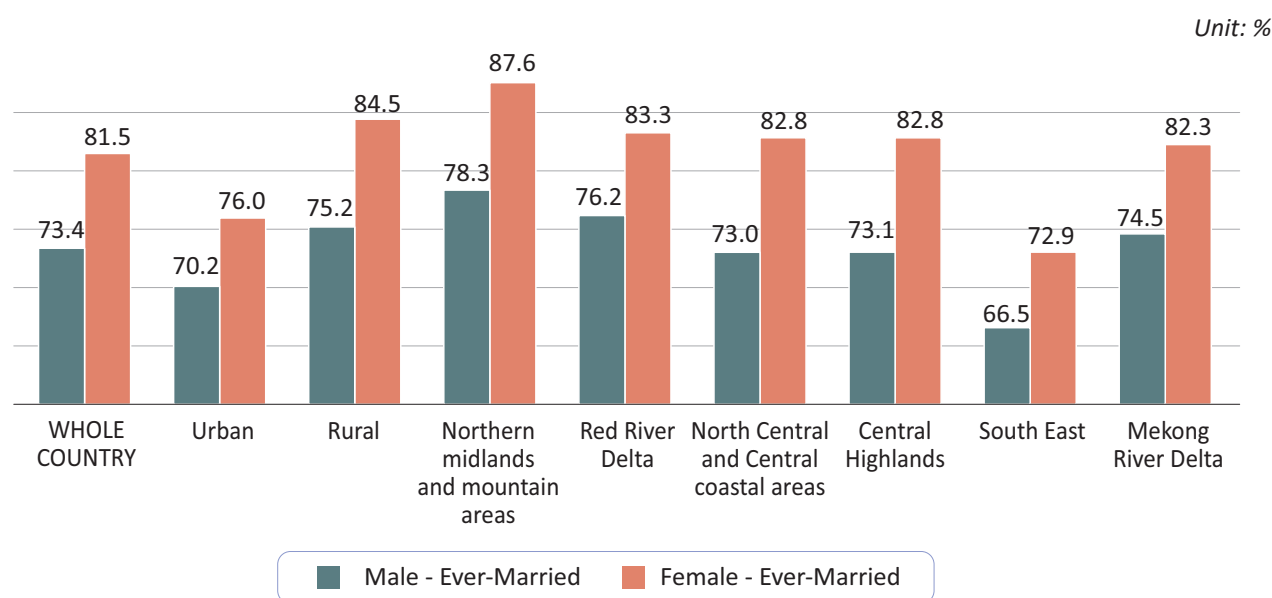
	Total	By marital status				
		Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
WHOLE COUNTRY	100.0	22.5	69.2	6.2	1.8	0.3
Urban/rural						
Urban	100.0	26.8	65.6	5.2	2.1	0.3
Rural	100.0	20.1	71.1	6.9	1.6	0.3
Socio-economic region						
Northern midlands and mountain areas	100.0	17.0	74.2	6.8	1.7	0.3
Red River Delta	100.0	20.1	71.5	6.6	1.5	0.3
North Central and Central coastal areas	100.0	22.1	68.9	7.5	1.3	0.2
Central Highlands	100.0	22.1	70.5	5.5	1.6	0.3
South East	100.0	30.2	62.9	4.4	2.2	0.3
Mekong River Delta	100.0	21.5	69.5	6.4	2.3	0.3

Gaps in socio-economic development levels and the difference in population distributions and age structures led to regional variances in the proportion of unmarried population aged 15 years and over. The South East had the highest rate of unmarried population aged 15 years and over (30.2%), 1.8 times higher than that of the Northern midlands and mountain areas (17.0%).

The unmarried population rate among those aged 15 years and over declined by 4.3 percentage points from 2009 (22.5% vs. 26.8%). However, rates of divorce or separation increased from 2009, rising to 2.1% from 1.4%.

The preliminary 2019 Census data indicated a shift in marital trends between men and women. Females tended to get married earlier or more commonly than males; the proportion of ever-married males aged 15 and over was lower than the figure for ever-married females aged 15 and over at 73.4% and 81.5% respectively.

Figure 6. Percentage of ever-married population aged 15 years and over by sex, socio-economic region and urban/rural residence



6. Education

The 2019 Census collected information on education in Viet Nam, including questions about school attendance and the level of schooling achieved among all members of the population aged 5 years and over. The level of schooling was classified by the Education and Training List from the National Education System issued by the Prime Minister in accordance with Decision No. 01/2017/QD-TTg dated 17 January 2017.

According to the preliminary results of the 2019 Census, Viet Nam has made remarkable achievements in education. The population literacy rate among those aged 15 years and over has increased sharply over the past 20 years, primary education is now compulsory across the country, the rates of school-age children in school has increased and the gender gap in general education has nearly been eliminated.

6.1. School attendance among school-age population

According to the Education Law, general education in Viet Nam is a three-tiered system with the specific requirements of schooling duration and age as follows: (1) primary schooling is conducted over the span of five school years from grade 1 to grade 5, and the grade 1 intake age is 6 years old; (2) lower secondary schooling is conducted over the span of four school years from

grade 6 to grade 9, and the grade 6 intake age is 11 years old; (3) upper secondary schooling is conducted over the span of three school years from grade 10 to grade 12, and the grade 10 intake age is 15 years old. At the time of the 2019 Census, general school-age populations were those born between 2001 and 2012. Specifically, the primary school-age population were born between 2008 and 2012, the lower secondary school-age population were born between 2004 and 2007 and the upper secondary school-age population were born between 2001 and 2003.

The results of the 2019 Census indicate that around 91.7% of general school-age populations are currently attending school. Over the last 20 years, the percentage of general school-age population currently out of school (including those who had never attended school or those who had attended in the past but dropped out of school) significantly declined from 20.9% in 1999 to 16.4% in 2009 and to 8.3% in 2019.

Table 8. Percentage of general school-age population by school attendance status, 1999-2019

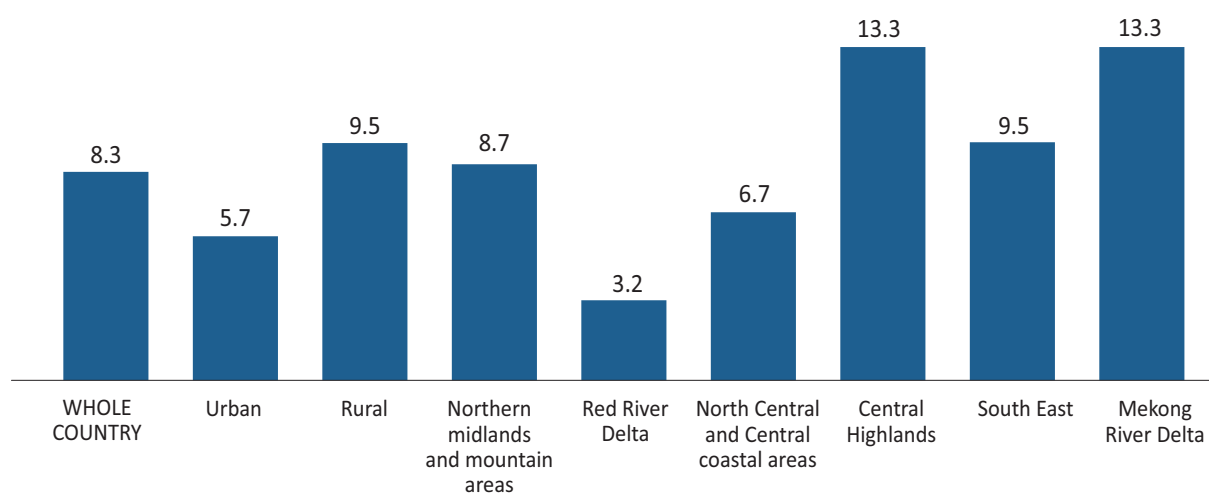
Unit: %

	1999	2009	2019
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Currently attending	79.1	83.6	91.7
Attended in the past	16.2	14.5	7.7
Never attended	4.7	1.9	0.6

There was a notable difference in rates of school-aged children not in school between urban and rural areas as well as among socio-economic regions. The rate in rural areas was 1.7 times higher than that of urban areas at 9.5% and 5.7%, respectively. The Central Highlands and Mekong River Delta had the highest rate of school-age population not in school across the country, each reaching 13.3%. The lowest rate was in the Red River Delta at 3.2%.

Figure 7. The out of school rate among general school-age population

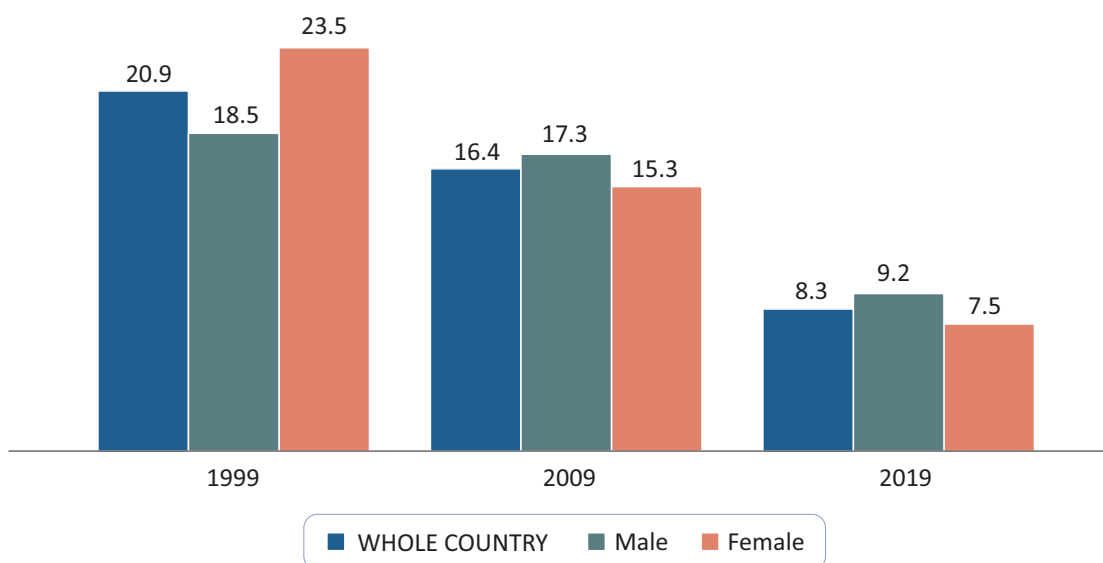
Unit: %



Females were more likely to be in school, with an out of school rate of 7.5% among females and 9.2% among males. This imbalance was consistent with 2009 but a reversal from 20 years ago; in 1999, the rate of females out of school was 23.5%, 5 percentage points higher than the figure for males and 3 times higher than the rate of females out of school in 2019. This reflects Viet Nam’s success in strengthening education gender equality.

Figure 8. Percentage of general school-age population currently out of school by sex, 1999-2019

Unit: %



6.2. Gross and net school attendance rate

The gross school attendance rate is the number of students at a given educational level, regardless of age, per 100 persons of school age for a given educational level. The net school attendance rate is the number of students of the official age for a given level of schooling who are attending that level per 100 persons of school age for given educational level.

The preliminary results of the 2019 Census indicated that the overall enrolment rate in primary school was 101.0%, in lower secondary school reached 92.8%, and upper secondary school was 72.3%. At the primary school level, there was no significant difference in the enrolment rates between urban and rural areas (100.9% and 101.0%). However, the higher the education level, the greater the gap in enrolment between urban and rural areas. At the lower secondary school level, the rate of gross school attendance in urban areas was 3.4 percentage points higher than that in rural areas; the gap at upper secondary school was 13.0 percentage points.

Table 9. Gross and net school attendance rate by level of schooling, socio-economic region and urban/rural residence

Unit: %

	Gross enrolment rate			Net enrolment rate		
	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary
WHOLE COUNTRY	101.0	92.8	72.3	98.0	89.2	68.3
Urban	100.9	95.1	81.1	98.3	91.6	76.4
Rural	101.0	91.7	68.1	97.9	88.1	64.4
Socio-economic region:						
Northern midlands and mountain areas	100.5	93.4	68.4	98.1	90.2	65.1
Red River Delta	101.1	97.4	87.0	98.8	94.9	83.7
North Central and Central coastal areas	100.7	95.2	77.1	98.4	92.4	73.8
Central Highlands	100.7	86.9	60.7	96.8	82.8	56.4
South East	101.1	92.4	70.1	97.7	87.5	64.2
Mekong River Delta	101.4	86.8	59.6	97.1	82.4	55.3

Compared to 2009, the 2019 gross and net school attendance rate at lower secondary school and upper secondary school increased considerably⁶ but the gap at this level of schooling among regions is still relatively large. The highest gross and net school attendance rates in lower and upper secondary schools were in the Red River Delta region and the lowest rates were in the Mekong River Delta region. The gap in the net school attendance rate between the two regions was 28.4 percentage points for upper secondary school and 12.5 percentage points for lower secondary school.

6.3. Literacy situation

For the purposes of this Census, literacy was defined as the ability to read and write a simple passage in daily activities using the Vietnamese national language, an ethnic minority language or a foreign language. The literacy question was posed to those who have not yet completed primary school (through grade 5) with the assumption that education beyond primary school implies literacy. The national literacy rate is one of the most common measures of the educational level of a country, measured by the percentage of literate persons at a given age out of the total population in that age group.

⁶ In 2009, the gross enrollment rate at primary school was 102.9%, lower secondary school was 89.5% and upper secondary school was 64.4%; The figures for net enrollment rate were 95.5%, 82.6% and 56.7%, respectively.

The 2019 Census literacy rate of the population aged 15 years and over was 95.8%, a 1.8 percentage point increase from 2009. Over the past 20 years, the literacy rate of females has increased by 7.7 percentage points and the gap in literacy rates between males and females narrowed significantly. In 1999, the literacy rate of males was 93.9%, higher than that rate of females 7.0 percentage points. In 2019, this rate of males is 97%, higher than 2.4 percentage point as compared to female.

Table 10. Literacy rate of the population aged 15 years and over by sex, 1999-2019

Unit: %

	1999	2009	2019
TOTAL	90.3	94.0	95.8
Male	93.9	96.1	97.0
Female	86.9	92.0	94.6

The literacy rate among urban populations was higher than among rural populations, reflecting the development gap between these two areas. However, thanks to compulsory primary education and illiteracy elimination efforts and policies, the gap in literacy rates in these two areas has gradually narrowed in recent years to a discrepancy of 4.0 percentage points, lower than the 4.7 percentage-point gap in 2009.

The Red River Delta boasted the highest literacy rate (98.9%), while the lowest literacy rate was found in the Northern Highlands and Mountain areas (89.9%) where the gap in literacy rates between urban and rural areas was the largest in the country (10.1 percentage points). The Central Highlands followed with an 8.6 percentage-point gap between urban and rural areas, while the gaps in other regions hovered below 3.0 percentage points.

Table 11. Literacy rate of the population aged 15 years and over by socio-economic region and urban/rural residence

Unit: %

	Total	Urban	Rural	Difference urban - rural
WHOLE COUNTRY	95.8	98.3	94.3	4.0
Northern midlands and mountain areas	89.9	98.1	88.0	10.1
Red River Delta	98.9	99.4	98.5	0.9
North Central and Central coastal areas	96.2	98.0	95.5	2.5
Central Highlands	91.3	97.3	88.7	8.6
South East	98.1	98.9	96.6	2.3
Mekong River Delta	94.2	96.1	93.5	2.6

II. HOUSEHOLDS

1. Total households and household size

1.1. Total households

According to the preliminary results, as of time-point 00:00 on 1 April 2019, the entire country had 26,870,079 households, an increase of 4.4 million households compared to 2009.

The household size growth rate from 2009-2019 was 18.0% with an average annual household size increase of 1.8%, 1.2 percentage points lower than that from 1999-2009. The last decade saw the lowest household size growth rate in the last 40 years.

Table 12. Number and average growth rate of household size, 1979-2019

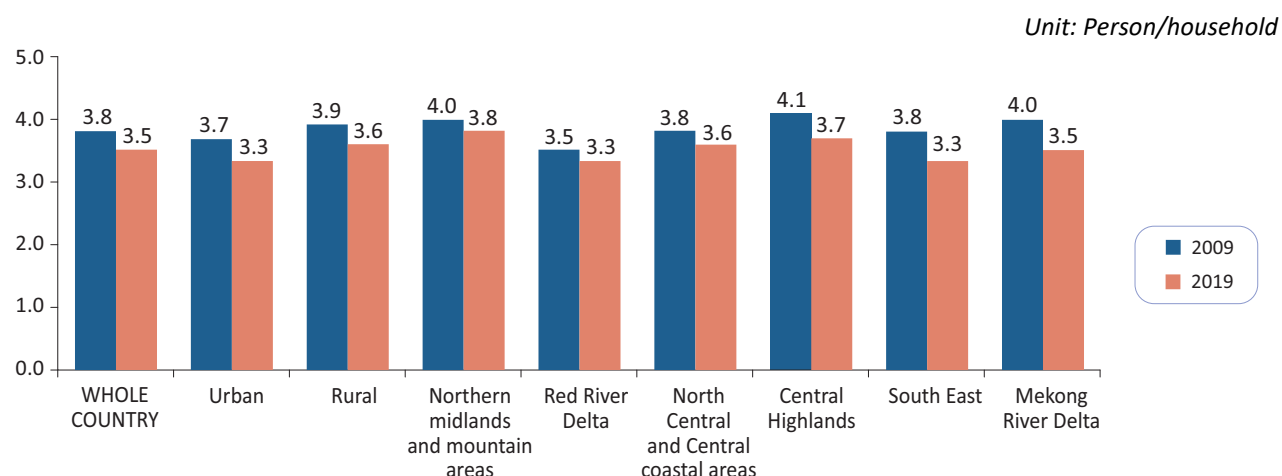
	Number of households (HH)	Growth rate (%)	Average annual growth rate (%)
1 October 1979	9 665 866	-	-
1 April 1989	12 927 297	29.1	3.1
1 April 1999	16 661 366	25.4	2.5
1 April 2009	22 444 322	29.8	3.0
1 April 2019	26 870 079	18.0	1.8

1.2. Average household size

Of the 26.87 million total households, each household had an average of 3.5 persons, 0.3 persons per household lower than in 2009.

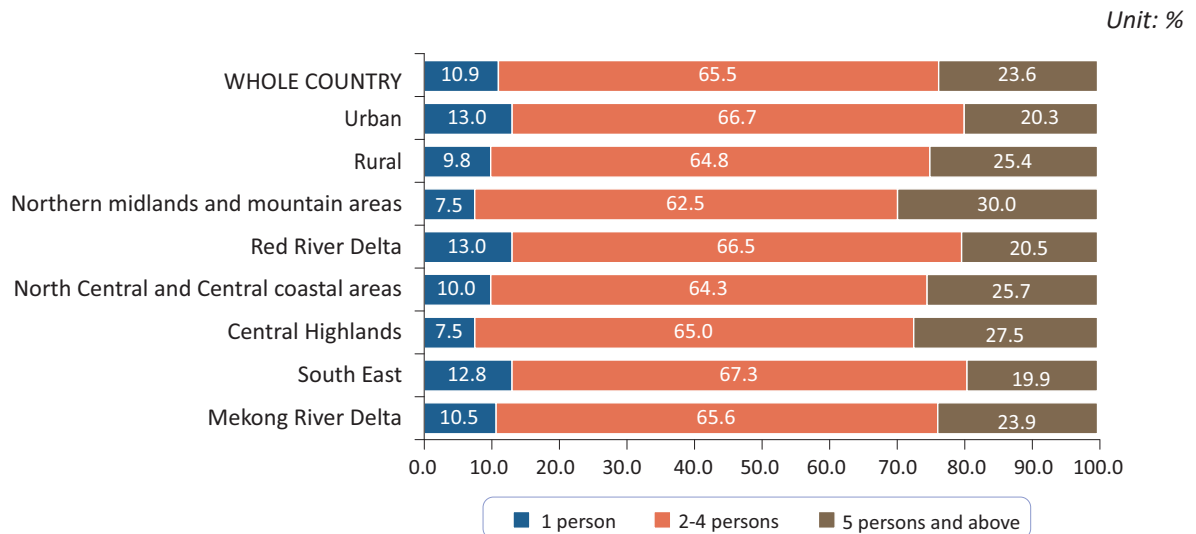
The average household size in urban areas was 3.3 persons per household, 0.3 persons per household fewer than in rural areas. The Northern Highlands and Mountain areas had the largest average household size with 3.8 persons per household, while the average number of persons per household in the Red River Delta and South East areas were the smallest in the country; each had 3.3 persons per household.

Figure 9. Average household size by socio-economic region, urban/rural residence



The common household size nationwide was between 2 and 4 persons per household, which was the case for 65.5% of the total households. Remarkably, single household (one-person household) rates increased since 2009 from 7.2% to 10.9% in 2019. Likewise, the rate of households with five or more persons declined from 28.9% in 2009 to 23.6% in 2019. The Red River Delta and South East had the highest percentage of single households across the country with 13.0% and 12.8%, respectively.

Figure 10. Proportion of households by household size and socio-economic region



The Northern Highland and Mountain areas and Central Highlands had the highest rates of households with 5 or more persons with 30.0% and 27.5%, respectively. These two regions are the concentrated residence of many ethnic minority people with high fertility rates and social structures that include living with extended family.

Table 13. Proportion of households by household size, socio-economic region and urban/rural residence, 2009 - 2019

Unit: %

	2009			2019		
	1 person	2-4 persons	5 or more persons	1 person	2-4 persons	5 or more persons
WHOLE COUNTRY	7.2	63.9	28.9	10.9	65.5	23.6
Urban	8.3	66.6	25.1	13.0	66.7	20.3
Rural	6.8	62.6	30.6	9.8	64.8	25.4
Socio-economic region						
Northern midlands and mountain areas	5.7	63.0	31.3	7.5	62.5	30.0
Red River Delta	8.9	69.3	21.8	13.0	66.5	20.5
North Central and Central coastal areas	7.5	60.7	31.8	10.0	64.3	25.7
Central Highlands	5.2	58.0	36.8	7.5	65.0	27.5
South East	7.8	64.3	27.9	12.8	67.3	19.9
Mekong River Delta	5.8	62.1	32.1	10.5	65.6	23.9

2. Housing

Numerous initiatives have been undertaken to address housing needs since the last Census, guided by the “National housing development strategy toward 2020, vision to 2030” issued by the Prime Minister in line with the Decision No 2127/QĐ-TTg dated 30 November 2011.

The preliminary results of the 2019 Census indicate that household living conditions have improved considerably in the last 10 years, especially in urban areas. Most households have dwellings that are either considered permanent or semi-permanent houses, and the average floor area per capita has increased significantly, drawing close to the goals set out in the National housing development strategy toward 2020.

2.1. Status of households without dwelling

Per the 2019 Population and Housing Census definitions, a household is defined as having a dwelling if the household lives in a space that has three basic components: walls, a roof and a floor. Under these parameters, a houseboat on a river or lake with walls, a roof and a floor is considered a household with a dwelling.

Based on this definition, as of time-point 00:00 on 1 April 2019, the entire country had over 4,800 households without dwellings. On average, for every 10,000 households, there were 1.8 households without dwellings. This indicator has gradually improved over the last two decades, from 6.7 households per 10,000 households in 1999 to 4.7 households per 10,000 households in 2009 and 1.8 households per 10,000 households in 2019.

Dedicated efforts to create housing for low-income persons and workers have contributed to reducing the rate of households without dwellings in urban areas in the last decade. This figure for urban areas declined from 6.9 households per 10,000 households in 2009 to 1.7 households per 10,000 households in 2019.

In 2019, the Central Highlands and Northern Highlands and Mountain areas had the lowest share of households without dwellings in the country with 0.2 and 0.7 households without dwellings per 10,000 households, respectively.

The rate of households without dwellings has seen the greatest improvement in the North Central and Central coastal areas in the last 10 years; the rate declined from 8 households per 10,000 households in 2009 to 1.2 households per 10,000 households in 2019. The South East and Northern Highlands and Mountain areas have also significantly improved. The proportion of households without dwellings in the Red River Delta remained unchanged from 2009, hovering at a relatively low 1.9 households per 10,000 households.

**Table 14. Percentage of households without dwellings
by socio-economic region, urban/rural residence**

Unit: Per ten thousand

	2009	2019
WHOLE COUNTRY	4.7	1.8
Urban	6.9	1.7
Rural	3.7	1.9
Socio-economic region		
Northern midlands and mountain areas	3.1	0.7
Red River Delta	1.9	1.9
North Central and Central coastal areas	8.0	1.2
Central Highlands	1.0	0.2
South East	5.7	1.2
Mekong River Delta	5.7	4.2

2.2 Housing classification

The 2019 Population and Housing Census categorised dwellings as permanent/semi-permanent or temporary/simple housing. Permanent and semi-permanent housing included dwellings where two of the three structural elements (walls, a roof and a floor) were made of sturdy materials. Temporary and simple structures only had one of the three structural elements deemed sturdy, or all three structural elements were classified as flimsy.

According to the preliminary results of the 2019 Census, the majority of households in Viet Nam had permanent and semi-permanent houses (93.1%) This rate in urban areas was 7.9 percentage points higher than in rural areas. The Red River Delta had the highest rate of households living in permanent and semi-permanent houses, while the Mekong River Delta had the lowest rate.

The rate of households living in permanent and semi-permanent houses has increased sharply from 63.2% in 1999 to 84.2% in 2009, and to 93.1% in 2019. This positive trend reflects improved living conditions as a result of effective housing development policies.

However, 6.9% of households continue to live in temporary and simple houses. This equates to about 1.4 million households with around 5 million persons living in simple houses that should be prioritised in future housing development projects and strategies.

Table 15. Proportion of households with dwellings by types of dwelling, socio-economic region, urban/rural residence

Unit: %

	Proportion of households with temporary and simple dwellings			Proportion of households with permanent and semi-permanent dwellings		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
WHOLE COUNTRY	6.9	1.8	9.7	93.1	98.2	90.3
Socio-economic region						
Northern midlands and mountain areas	15.6	3.6	18.7	84.4	96.4	81.3
Red River Delta	0.7	0.4	0.8	99.3	99.6	99.2
North Central and Central coastal areas	2.7	0.9	3.4	97.3	99.1	96.6
Central Highlands	9.7	2.3	12.9	90.3	97.7	87.1
South East	1.6	0.6	3.3	98.4	99.4	96.7
Mekong River Delta	19.2	7.1	23.3	80.8	92.9	76.7

2.3. Housing area of household

The housing area per capita is a national statistical indicator stipulated in the Statistics Law and is used to assess population living conditions. The National housing development strategy toward 2020, vision to 2030, set forth the target that by 2020, “the average national housing area reaches around 25m² per person, 26m² in urban areas and 19m² in rural areas, with a minimum housing area of 6m² per person”.

The housing area per capita in 2019 was 23.5m²/person. Housing area per capita in urban areas was higher than that in rural areas, with 24.9m² per person and 22.7m² per person, respectively; there was no statistically significant difference in housing area per capita among socio-economic regions.

Compared to 2009, housing area per capita increased by 6.8m² per person. The Red River Delta saw the greatest increase among the six socio-economic regions with an increase of 9.3m² per person. Although the general quality of life has gradually improved in recent years and the housing area per capita is nearing the National housing development strategy target, there is still a share of households living in cramped housing. Approximately 690,000 households, or around 3.2 million persons, continue to live in housing with less than 6m² per person.

III. CONCLUSION

The preliminary results of the 2019 Census paint a picture of population growth over the last 10 years, as the population size of Viet Nam has continued to increase but at slower rate than that of the previous 10-year period. Rapid and widespread urbanisation has driven socio-economic development and created jobs. The goal that “population size in 2020 does not exceed 98 million persons”, stated in the Viet Nam National Strategy on Population and Reproductive Health from 2011-2020, issued by the Prime Minister in accordance with Decision No 2013/QD-TTg dated 14 November 2011, is within reach. However, the 2019 Census results also highlighted gaps in the urbanisation process to reach the target stipulated in Resolution No 21-NQ/TW, dated 25 October 2017 and issued by the Central Communist Party, that “the urban population exceeds 45% by 2030”.

The 2019 Census results indicated improved intellectual standards, sharp increases in literacy rates, impressive school attendance rates and low out of school rates over the last decade. In addition, Viet Nam’s efforts to strengthen gender equality in education have been very successful in recent years.

Housing conditions have improved significantly, particularly in urban areas over the last 10 years. Most households have dwellings and many live in permanent and semi-permanent houses. The housing area per capita has risen considerably, nearly meeting the target stipulated in the National Housing Development Strategy toward 2020, vision to 2030, issued by the Prime Minister in accordance with Decision No 2127/QD-TTg dated 30 November 2011. However, there is a relatively large share of households still living in temporary or simple houses or living in housing with less than 6m² per person. These results indicate a need to focus on these underserved populations in the development of residential housing policies going forward.



An aerial photograph of a city, likely Manila, Philippines, featuring a large green park area with a winding river or canal. The city skyline is visible in the background with numerous high-rise buildings. The word "ANNEXES" is overlaid in the center in a bold, blue, sans-serif font.

ANNEXES



ANNEX 1: LIST OF PROVINCES/CITIES BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION

Northern midlands and mountain areas	North Central and Central coastal areas	South East
Ha Giang	Thanh Hoa	Binh Phuoc
Cao Bang	Nghe An	Tay Ninh
Bac Kan	Ha Tinh	Binh Duong
Tuyen Quang	Quang Binh	Dong Nai
Lao Cai	Quang Tri	Ba Ria - Vung Tau
Yen Bai	Thua Thien - Hue	Ho Chi Minh city
Thai Nguyen	Da Nang	Mekong River Delta
Lang Son	Quang Nam	
Quang Ninh	Quang Ngai	Long An
Phu Tho	Binh Dinh	Tien Giang
Dien Bien	Phu Yen	Ben Tre
Lai Chau	Khanh Hoa	Tra Vinh
Son La	Ninh Thuan	Vinh Long
Hoa Binh	Binh Thuan	Dong Thap
Red River Delta	Central Highlands	An Giang
		Kien Giang
Ha Noi	Kon Tum	Can Tho
Vinh Phuc	Gia Lai	Hau Giang
Bac Ninh	Dak Lak	Soc Trang
Quang Ninh	Dak Nong	Bac Lieu
Hai Duong	Lam Dong	Ca Mau
Hai Phong		
Hung Yen		
Thai Binh		
Ha Nam		
Nam Dinh		
Ninh Binh		

ANNEX 2: LIST OF PROVINCES/CITIES BY KEY ECONOMIC REGION

Northern key economic region	Central key economic region	Southern key economic region
Ha Noi	Thua Thien - Hue	Binh Phuoc
Quang Ninh	Da Nang	Tay Ninh
Vinh Phuc	Quang Nam	Binh Duong
Bac Ninh	Quang Ngai	Dong Nai
Hai Duong	Binh Dinh	Ba Ria - Vung Tau
Hai Phong		Ho Chi Minh city
Hung Yen		Long An
		Tien Giang
Mekong River Delta key economic region		
An Giang		
Kien Giang		
Can Tho		
Ca Mau		

ANNEX 3: TABLES

TABLE 1. POPULATION BY SEX, URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION, KEY ECONOMIC REGION AND PROVINCE/CITY, 01/4/2019

Unit: Persons

Administration units	Total	By sex		By residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
WHOLE COUNTRY	96 208 984	47 881 061	48 327 923	33 059 735	63 149 249
Socio-economic region					
Northern midlands and mountain areas	12 532 866	6 293 578	6 239 288	2 280 853	10 252 013
Red River Delta	22 543 607	11 174 278	11 369 329	7 856 566	14 687 041
North Central and Central coastal areas	20 187 293	10 055 458	10 131 835	5 719 511	14 467 782
Central Highlands	5 842 681	2 946 573	2 896 108	1 676 242	4 166 439
South East	17 828 907	8 816 471	9 012 436	11 198 476	6 630 431
Mekong River Delta	17 273 630	8 594 703	8 678 927	4 328 087	12 945 543
Key economic region					
Northern key economic region	17 067 480	8 487 750	8 579 730	6 987 971	10 079 509
Central key economic region	6 477 357	3 197 057	3 280 300	2 601 914	3 875 443
Southern key economic region	21 281 639	10 524 366	10 757 273	11 717 798	9 563 841
Mekong River Delta key economic region	6 061 066	3 038 250	3 022 816	2 221 969	3 839 097
Provinces/cities					
Ha Noi	8 053 663	3 991 919	4 061 744	3 962 927	4 090 736
Ha Giang	854 679	431 771	422 908	135 465	719 214
Cao Bang	530 341	265 620	264 721	123 275	407 066
Bac Kan	313 905	160 036	153 869	64 998	248 907
Tuyen Quang	784 811	395 146	389 665	108 101	676 710
Lao Cai	730 420	371 306	359 114	171 401	559 019
Dien Bien	598 856	303 436	295 420	85 779	513 077

TABLE 1 (Cont.)*Unit: Persons*

Administration units	Total	By sex		By residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Lai Chau	460 196	233 097	227 099	81 777	378 419
Son La	1 248 415	632 598	615 817	172 826	1 075 589
Yen Bai	821 030	412 977	408 053	162 510	658 520
Hoa Binh	854 131	426 923	427 208	134 081	720 050
Thai Nguyen	1 286 751	629 197	657 554	410 159	876 592
Lang Son	781 655	399 410	382 245	159 670	621 985
Quang Ninh	1 320 324	671 522	648 802	845 805	474 519
Bac Giang	1 803 950	905 152	898 798	205 463	1 598 487
Phu Tho	1 463 726	726 909	736 817	265 348	1 198 378
Vinh Phuc	1 151 154	573 621	577 533	294 219	856 935
Bac Ninh	1 368 840	676 060	692 780	376 418	992 422
Hai Duong	1 892 254	940 044	952 210	433 269	1 458 985
Hai Phong	2 028 514	1 007 767	1 020 747	922 619	1 105 895
Hung Yen	1 252 731	626 817	625 914	152 714	1 100 017
Thai Binh	1 860 447	905 408	955 039	196 422	1 664 025
Ha Nam	852 800	419 751	433 049	142 635	710 165
Nam Dinh	1 780 393	872 035	908 358	323 071	1 457 322
Ninh Binh	982 487	489 334	493 153	206 467	776 020
Thanh Hoa	3 640 128	1 816 001	1 824 127	541 360	3 098 768
Nghe An	3 327 791	1 672 901	1 654 890	490 178	2 837 613
Ha Tinh	1 288 866	640 709	648 157	251 968	1 036 898
Quang Binh	895 430	449 296	446 134	188 361	707 069
Quang Tri	632 375	313 493	318 882	195 413	436 962
Thua Thien - Hue	1 128 620	558 488	570 132	558 396	570 224
Da Nang	1 134 310	558 982	575 328	988 569	145 741
Quang Nam	1 495 812	735 586	760 226	379 343	1 116 469
Quang Ngai	1 231 697	611 914	619 783	201 019	1 030 678
Binh Dinh	1 486 918	732 087	754 831	474 587	1 012 331
Phu Yen	872 964	439 078	433 886	250 741	622 223

TABLE 1 (Cont.)*Unit: Persons*

Administration units	Total	By sex		By residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Khanh Hoa	1 231 107	612 513	618 594	520 008	711 099
Ninh Thuan	590 467	296 026	294 441	211 109	379 358
Binh Thuan	1 230 808	618 384	612 424	468 459	762 349
Kon Tum	540 438	271 619	268 819	172 712	367 726
Gia Lai	1 513 847	758 589	755 258	438 062	1 075 785
Dak Lak	1 869 322	942 578	926 744	462 013	1 407 309
Dak Nong	622 168	320 713	301 455	94 700	527 468
Lam Dong	1 296 906	653 074	643 832	508 755	788 151
Binh Phuoc	994 679	501 473	493 206	235 405	759 274
Tay Ninh	1 169 165	584 180	584 985	207 569	961 596
Binh Duong	2 426 561	1 220 006	1 206 555	1 937 759	488 802
Dong Nai	3 097 107	1 553 342	1 543 765	1 019 610	2 077 497
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	1 148 313	576 228	572 085	670 769	477 544
Ho Chi Minh city	8 993 082	4 381 242	4 611 840	7 127 364	1 865 718
Long An	1 688 547	842 074	846 473	271 580	1 416 967
Tien Giang	1 764 185	865 821	898 364	247 742	1 516 443
Ben Tre	1 288 463	630 492	657 971	126 447	1 162 016
Tra Vinh	1 009 168	496 858	512 310	173 689	835 479
Vinh Long	1 022 791	503 878	518 913	169 862	852 929
Dong Thap	1 599 504	799 230	800 274	290 201	1 309 303
An Giang	1 908 352	947 570	960 782	602 730	1 305 622
Kien Giang	1 723 067	873 236	849 831	487 800	1 235 267
Can Tho	1 235 171	612 543	622 628	860 393	374 778
Hau Giang	733 017	366 206	366 811	186 371	546 646
Soc Trang	1 199 653	597 922	601 731	388 550	811 103
Bac Lieu	907 236	453 972	453 264	251 676	655 560
Ca Mau	1 194 476	604 901	589 575	271 046	923 430

TABLE 2. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX, URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION AND PROVINCE/CITY, 01/4/2019

Unit: Persons

Administration units	Total			Kinh group			Other ethnic groups		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
WHOLE COUNTRY	96 208 984	47 881 061	48 327 923	82 085 729	40 804 585	41 281 144	14 123 255	7 076 476	7 046 779
Urban/Rural residence									
Urban	33 059 735	16 234 601	16 825 134	31 107 304	15 291 723	15 815 581	1 952 431	942 878	1 009 553
Rural	63 149 249	31 646 460	31 502 789	50 978 425	25 512 862	25 465 563	12 170 824	6 133 598	6 037 226
Socio-economic region									
Northern midlands and mountain areas	12 532 866	6 293 578	6 239 288	5 495 455	2 744 831	2 750 624	7 037 411	3 548 747	3 488 664
Red River Delta	22 543 607	11 174 278	11 369 329	22 074 755	10 952 539	11 122 216	468 852	221 739	247 113
North Central and Central coastal areas	20 187 293	10 055 458	10 131 835	18 111 079	9 014 101	9 096 978	2 076 214	1 041 357	1 034 857
Central Highlands	5 842 681	2 946 573	2 896 108	3 642 726	1 850 538	1 792 188	2 199 955	1 096 035	1 103 920
South East	17 828 907	8 816 471	9 012 436	16 798 496	8 296 052	8 502 444	1 030 411	520 419	509 992
Mekong River Delta	17 273 630	8 594 703	8 678 927	15 963 218	7 946 524	8 016 694	1 310 412	648 179	662 233
Provinces/cities									
Ha Noi	8 053 663	3 991 919	4 061 744	7 945 358	3 942 355	4 003 003	108 305	49 564	58 741
Ha Giang	854 679	431 771	422 908	105 311	53 970	51 341	749 368	377 801	371 567
Cao Bang	530 341	265 620	264 721	27 143	15 573	11 570	503 198	250 047	253 151
Bac Kan	313 905	160 036	153 869	37 615	19 703	17 912	276 290	140 333	135 957
Tuyen Quang	784 811	395 146	389 665	339 307	169 734	169 573	445 504	225 412	220 092
Lao Cai	730 420	371 306	359 114	246 756	124 841	121 915	483 664	246 465	237 199

TABLE 2 (Cont.)

Unit: Persons

Administration units	Total			Kinh group			Other ethnic groups		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Dien Bien	598 856	303 436	295 420	104 061	52 503	51 558	494 795	250 933
Lai Chau	460 196	233 097	227 099	73 233	37 567	35 666	386 963	195 530	191 433
Son La	1 248 415	632 598	615 817	203 008	103 200	99 808	1 045 407	529 398	516 009
Yen Bai	821 030	412 977	408 053	350 668	174 938	175 730	470 362	238 039	232 323
Hoa Binh	854 131	426 923	427 208	219 403	108 536	110 867	634 728	318 387	316 341
Thai Nguyen	1 286 751	629 197	657 554	902 372	443 821	458 551	384 379	185 376	199 003
Lang Son	781 655	399 410	382 245	125 739	64 051	61 688	655 916	335 359	320 557
Quang Ninh	1 320 324	671 522	648 802	1 157 793	586 576	571 217	162 531	84 946	77 585
Bac Giang	1 803 950	905 152	898 798	1 546 677	773 983	772 694	257 273	131 169	126 104
Phu Tho	1 463 726	726 909	736 817	1 214 162	602 411	611 751	249 564	124 498	125 066
Vinh Phuc	1 151 154	573 621	577 533	1 095 766	545 998	549 768	55 388	27 623	27 765
Bac Ninh	1 368 840	676 060	692 780	1 292 965	645 358	647 607	75 875	30 702	45 173
Hai Duong	1 892 254	940 044	952 210	1 881 317	935 835	945 482	10 937	4 209	6 728
Hai Phong	2 028 514	1 007 767	1 020 747	2 020 998	1 004 714	1 016 284	7 516	3 053	4 463
Hung Yen	1 252 731	626 817	625 914	1 242 048	621 586	620 462	10 683	5 231	5 452
Thai Binh	1 860 447	905 408	955 039	1 856 826	904 574	952 252	3 621	834	2 787
Ha Nam	852 800	419 751	433 049	850 974	419 281	431 693	1 826	470	1 356
Nam Dinh	1 780 393	872 035	908 358	1 777 634	871 195	906 439	2 759	840	1 919
Ninh Binh	982 487	489 334	493 153	953 076	475 067	478 009	29 411	14 267	15 144
Thanh Hoa	3 640 128	1 816 001	1 824 127	2 975 417	1 480 158	1 495 259	664 711	335 843	328 868

TABLE 2 (Cont.)
Unit: Persons

Administration units	Total			Kinh group			Other ethnic groups		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Nghe An	3 327 791	1 672 901	1 654 890	2 836 496	1 424 126	1 412 370	491 295	248 775	242 520
Ha Tinh	1 288 866	640 709	648 157	1 285 754	639 420	646 334	3 112	1 289	1 823
Quang Binh	895 430	449 296	446 134	869 127	436 242	432 885	26 303	13 054	13 249
Quang Tri	632 375	313 493	318 882	545 513	269 962	275 551	86 862	43 531	43 331
Thua Thien - Hue	1 128 620	558 488	570 132	1 073 518	530 964	542 554	55 102	27 524	27 578
Da Nang	1 134 310	558 982	575 328	1 128 287	556 184	572 103	6 023	2 798	3 225
Quang Nam	1 495 812	735 586	760 226	1 355 222	665 163	690 059	140 590	70 423	70 167
Quang Ngai	1 231 697	611 914	619 783	1 044 607	518 876	525 731	187 090	93 038	94 052
Binh Dinh	1 486 918	732 087	754 831	1 445 150	711 456	733 694	41 768	20 631	21 137
Phu Yen	872 964	439 078	433 886	812 830	409 080	403 750	60 134	29 998	30 136
Khanh Hoa	1 231 107	612 513	618 594	1 159 101	576 912	582 189	72 006	35 601	36 405
Ninh Thuan	590 467	296 026	294 441	446 255	225 559	220 696	144 212	70 467	73 745
Binh Thuan	1 230 808	618 384	612 424	1 133 802	569 999	563 803	97 006	48 385	48 621
Kon Tum	540 438	271 619	268 819	243 572	124 349	119 223	296 866	147 270	149 596
Gia Lai	1 513 847	758 589	755 258	814 056	412 734	401 322	699 791	345 855	353 936
Dak Lak	1 869 322	942 578	926 744	1 202 000	608 978	593 022	667 322	333 600	333 722
Dak Nong	622 168	320 713	301 455	419 808	218 142	201 666	202 360	102 571	99 789
Lam Dong	1 296 906	653 074	643 832	963 290	486 335	476 955	333 616	166 739	166 877
Binh Phuoc	994 679	501 473	493 206	799 020	405 159	393 861	195 659	96 314	99 345
Tay Ninh	1 169 165	584 180	584 985	1 149 517	574 478	575 039	19 648	9 702	9 946

TABLE 2 (Cont.)

Unit: Persons

Administration units	Total			Kinh group			Other ethnic groups		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Binh Duong	2 426 561	1 220 006	1 206 555	2 306 192	1 159 489	1 146 703	120 369	60 517
Dong Nai	3 097 107	1 553 342	1 543 765	2 898 086	1 449 576	1 448 510	199 021	103 766	95 255
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	1 148 313	576 228	572 085	1 122 508	562 634	559 874	25 805	13 594	12 211
Ho Chi Minh city	8 993 082	4 381 242	4 611 840	8 523 173	4 144 716	4 378 457	469 909	236 526	233 383
Long An	1 688 547	842 074	846 473	1 672 776	834 131	838 645	15 771	7 943	7 828
Tien Giang	1 764 185	865 821	898 364	1 760 195	864 013	896 182	3 990	1 808	2 182
Ben Tre	1 288 463	630 492	657 971	1 284 628	628 798	655 830	3 835	1 694	2 141
Tra Vinh	1 009 168	496 858	512 310	683 803	338 390	345 413	325 365	158 468	166 897
Vinh Long	1 022 791	503 878	518 913	996 195	490 965	505 230	26 596	12 913	13 683
Dong Thap	1 599 504	799 230	800 274	1 597 340	798 245	799 095	2 164	985	1 179
An Giang	1 908 352	947 570	960 782	1 815 712	902 749	912 963	92 640	44 821	47 819
Kien Giang	1 723 067	873 236	849 831	1 486 460	754 184	732 276	236 607	119 052	117 555
Can Tho	1 235 171	612 543	622 628	1 203 868	597 091	606 777	31 303	15 452	15 851
Hau Giang	733 017	366 206	366 811	709 484	354 632	354 852	23 533	11 574	11 959
Soc Trang	1 199 653	597 922	601 731	774 807	387 825	386 982	424 846	210 097	214 749
Bac Lieu	907 236	453 972	453 264	817 098	408 406	408 692	90 138	45 566	44 572
Ca Mau	1 194 476	604 901	589 575	1 160 852	587 095	573 757	33 624	17 806	15 818

TABLE 3. AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION, KEY ECONOMIC REGION, PROVINCE/CITY, 2009 - 2019

Administration units	Population at time point 01/4/2009 (Persons)			Population at time point 01/4/2019 (Persons)			Average annual population growth rate, 2009 - 2019 (%)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
	WHOLE COUNTRY	85 846 997	25 436 896	60 410 101	96 208 984	33 059 735	63 149 249	1.14	2.62
Socio-economic region									
Northern midlands and mountain areas	11 053 590	1 753 711	9 299 879	12 532 866	2 280 853	10 252 013	1.26	2.63	0.97
Red River Delta	19 584 287	5 739 684	13 844 603	22 543 607	7 856 566	14 687 041	1.41	3.14	0.59
North Central and Central coastal areas	18 835 154	4 529 571	14 305 583	20 187 293	5 719 511	14 467 782	0.69	2.33	0.11
Central Highlands	5 115 135	1 444 835	3 670 300	5 842 681	1 676 242	4 166 439	1.33	1.49	1.27
South East	14 067 361	8 043 806	6 023 555	17 828 907	11 198 476	6 630 431	2.37	3.31	0.96
Mekong River Delta	17 191 470	3 925 289	13 266 181	17 273 630	4 328 087	12 945 543	0.05	0.98	-0.24
Key economic region									
Northern key economic region	14 291 290	5 009 547	9 281 743	17 067 480	6 987 971	10 079 509	1.78	3.33	0.82
Central key economic region	6 100 412	2 016 110	4 084 302	6 477 357	2 601 914	3 875 443	0.60	2.55	-0.52
Southern key economic region	17 175 698	8 522 802	8 652 896	21 281 639	11 717 798	9 563 841	2.14	3.18	1.00
Mekong River Delta key economic region	6 226 330	2 092 679	4 133 651	6 061 066	2 221 969	3 839 097	-0.27	0.60	-0.74
Provinces/cities									
Ha Noi	6 451 909	2 644 536	3 807 373	8 053 663	3 962 927	4 090 736	2.22	4.04	0.72
Ha Giang	724 537	84 338	640 199	854 679	135 465	719 214	1.65	4.74	1.16
Cao Bang	507 183	85 769	421 414	530 341	123 275	407 066	0.45	3.63	-0.35

TABLE 3 (Cont.)

Administration units	Population at time point 01/4/2009 (Persons)			Population at time point 01/4/2019 (Persons)			Average annual population growth rate, 2009 - 2019 (%)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
	Bac Kan	293 826	47 183	246 643	313 905	64 998	248 907	0.66	3.20
Tuyen Quang	724 821	94 227	630 594	784 811	108 101	676 710	0.80	1.37	0.71
Lao Cai	614 595	129 123	485 472	730 420	171 401	559 019	1.73	2.83	1.41
Dien Bien	490 306	73 460	416 846	598 856	85 779	513 077	2.00	1.55	2.08
Lai Chau	370 502	52 512	317 990	460 196	81 777	378 419	2.17	4.43	1.74
Son La	1 076 055	148 239	927 816	1 248 415	172 826	1 075 589	1.49	1.53	1.48
Yen Bai	740 397	139 374	601 023	821 030	162 510	658 520	1.03	1.54	0.91
Hoa Binh	785 217	117 561	667 656	854 131	134 081	720 050	0.84	1.31	0.76
Thai Nguyen	1 123 116	287 265	835 851	1 286 751	410 159	876 592	1.36	3.56	0.48
Lang Son	732 515	140 482	592 033	781 655	159 670	621 985	0.65	1.28	0.49
Quang Ninh	1 144 988	593 786	551 202	1 320 324	845 805	474 519	1.42	3.54	-1.50
Bac Giang	1 554 131	145 745	1 408 386	1 803 950	205 463	1 598 487	1.49	3.43	1.27
Phu Tho	1 316 389	208 433	1 107 956	1 463 726	265 348	1 198 378	1.06	2.41	0.78
Vinh Phuc	999 786	224 432	775 354	1 151 154	294 219	856 935	1.41	2.71	1.00
Bac Ninh	1 024 472	240 987	783 485	1 368 840	376 418	992 422	2.90	4.46	2.36
Hai Duong	1 705 059	323 407	1 381 652	1 892 254	433 269	1 458 985	1.04	2.92	0.54
Hai Phong	1 837 173	846 191	990 982	2 028 514	922 619	1 105 895	0.99	0.86	1.10
Hung Yen	1 127 903	136 208	991 695	1 252 731	152 714	1 100 017	1.05	1.14	1.04
Thai Binh	1 781 842	173 150	1 608 692	1 860 447	196 422	1 664 025	0.43	1.26	0.34
Ha Nam	784 045	74 670	709 375	852 800	142 635	710 165	0.84	6.47	0.01

TABLE 3 (Cont.)

Administration units	Population at time point 01/4/2009 (Persons)			Population at time point 01/4/2019 (Persons)			Average annual population growth rate, 2009 - 2019 (%)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
	Nam Dinh	1 828 111	321 511	1 506 600	1 780 393	323 071	1 457 322	-0.26	0.05
Ninh Binh	898 999	160 806	738 193	982 487	206 467	776 020	0.89	2.50	0.50
Thanh Hoa	3 400 595	352 594	3 048 001	3 640 128	541 360	3 098 768	0.68	4.29	0.17
Nghe An	2 912 041	374 797	2 537 244	3 327 791	490 178	2 837 613	1.33	2.68	1.12
Ha Tinh	1 227 038	183 355	1 043 683	1 288 866	251 968	1 036 898	0.49	3.18	-0.07
Quang Binh	844 893	127 005	717 888	895 430	188 361	707 069	0.58	3.94	-0.15
Quang Tri	598 324	163 867	434 457	632 375	195 413	436 962	0.55	1.76	0.06
Thua Thien - Hue	1 087 420	391 112	696 308	1 128 620	558 396	570 224	0.37	3.56	-2.00
Da Nang	887 435	770 911	116 524	1 134 310	988 569	145 741	2.45	2.49	2.24
Quang Nam	1 422 319	263 898	1 158 421	1 495 812	379 343	1 116 469	0.50	3.63	-0.37
Quang Ngai	1 216 773	177 928	1 038 845	1 231 697	201 019	1 030 678	0.12	1.22	-0.08
Binh Dinh	1 486 465	412 261	1 074 204	1 486 918	474 587	1 012 331	0.00	1.41	-0.59
Phu Yen	862 231	188 025	674 206	872 964	250 741	622 223	0.12	2.88	-0.80
Khanh Hoa	1 157 604	461 516	696 088	1 231 107	520 008	711 099	0.62	1.19	0.21
Ninh Thuan	564 993	203 782	361 211	590 467	211 109	379 358	0.44	0.35	0.49
Binh Thuan	1 167 023	458 520	708 503	1 230 808	468 459	762 349	0.53	0.21	0.73
Kon Tum	430 133	144 166	285 967	540 438	172 712	367 726	2.28	1.81	2.51
Gia Lai	1 274 412	364 064	910 348	1 513 847	438 062	1 075 785	1.72	1.85	1.67
Dak Lak	1 733 624	415 881	1 317 743	1 869 322	462 013	1 407 309	0.75	1.05	0.66
Dak Nong	489 392	72 154	417 238	622 168	94 700	527 468	2.40	2.72	2.34

TABLE 3 (Cont.)

Administration units	Population at time point 01/4/2009 (Persons)			Population at time point 01/4/2019 (Persons)			Average annual population growth rate, 2009 - 2019 (%)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
	Lam Dong	1 187 574	448 570	739 004	1 296 906	508 755	788 151	0.88	1.26
Binh Phuoc	873 598	144 242	729 356	994 679	235 405	759 274	1.30	4.90	0.40
Tay Ninh	1 066 513	166 227	900 286	1 169 165	207 569	961 596	0.92	2.22	0.66
Binh Duong	1 481 550	443 245	1 038 305	2 426 561	1 937 759	488 802	4.93	14.75	-7.53
Dong Nai	2 486 154	824 823	1 661 331	3 097 107	1 019 610	2 077 497	2.20	2.12	2.24
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	996 682	496 885	499 797	1 148 313	670 769	477 544	1.42	3.00	-0.46
Ho Chi Minh city	7 162 864	5 968 384	1 194 480	8 993 082	7 127 364	1 865 718	2.28	1.77	4.46
Long An	1 436 066	250 030	1 186 036	1 688 547	271 580	1 416 967	1.62	0.83	1.78
Tien Giang	1 672 271	228 966	1 443 305	1 764 185	247 742	1 516 443	0.54	0.79	0.49
Ben Tre	1 255 946	124 314	1 131 632	1 288 463	126 447	1 162 016	0.26	0.17	0.26
Tra Vinh	1 003 012	153 696	849 316	1 009 168	173 689	835 479	0.06	1.22	-0.16
Vinh Long	1 024 707	156 800	867 907	1 022 791	169 862	852 929	-0.02	0.80	-0.17
Dong Thap	1 666 467	295 959	1 370 508	1 599 504	290 201	1 309 303	-0.41	-0.20	-0.46
An Giang	2 142 709	608 273	1 534 436	1 908 352	602 730	1 305 622	-1.16	-0.09	-1.61
Kien Giang	1 688 248	455 020	1 233 228	1 723 067	487 800	1 235 267	0.20	0.70	0.02
Can Tho	1 188 435	783 122	405 313	1 235 171	860 393	374 778	0.39	0.94	-0.78
Hau Giang	757 300	148 313	608 987	733 017	186 371	546 646	-0.33	2.28	-1.08
Soc Trang	1 292 853	250 573	1 042 280	1 199 653	388 550	811 103	-0.75	4.39	-2.51
Bac Lieu	856 518	223 959	632 559	907 236	251 676	655 560	0.58	1.17	0.36
Ca Mau	1 206 938	246 264	960 674	1 194 476	271 046	923 430	-0.10	0.96	-0.40

TABLE 4. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION, KEY ECONOMIC REGION AND PROVINCE/CITY, 01/4/2019

Unit: Households

Administration units	Total	By residence	
		Urban	Rural
WHOLE COUNTRY	26 870 079	9 514 028	17 356 051
Socio-economic region			
Northern midlands and mountain areas	3 196 385	650 836	2 545 549
Red River Delta	6 631 787	2 281 428	4 350 359
North Central and Central coastal areas	5 525 330	1 571 317	3 954 013
Central Highlands	1 520 976	467 028	1 053 948
South East	5 191 367	3 311 008	1 880 359
Mekong River Delta	4 804 234	1 232 411	3 571 823
Key economic region			
Northern key economic region	4 887 878	2 014 316	2 873 562
Central key economic region	1 821 750	713 015	1 108 735
Southern key economic region	6 171 627	3 466 267	2 705 360
Mekong River Delta key economic region	1 647 094	628 888	1 018 206
Provinces/cities			
Ha Noi	2 224 107	1 137 948	1 086 159
Ha Giang	190 777	36 358	154 419
Cao Bang	137 802	35 718	102 084
Bac Kan	82 835	17 859	64 976
Tuyen Quang	210 831	31 196	179 635
Lao Cai	175 034	47 767	127 267
Dien Bien	134 273	24 646	109 627
Lai Chau	101 010	22 360	78 650
Son La	289 516	48 085	241 431
Yen Bai	214 184	48 296	165 888
Hoa Binh	220 630	38 434	182 196
Thai Nguyen	359 236	124 566	234 670
Lang Son	198 805	43 189	155 616
Quang Ninh	368 727	241 619	127 108

TABLE 4 (Cont.)*Unit: Households*

Administration units	Total	By residence	
		Urban	Rural
Bac Giang	478 834	56 728	422 106
Phu Tho	402 618	75 634	326 984
Vinh Phuc	308 251	81 378	226 873
Bac Ninh	424 623	109 537	315 086
Hai Duong	585 432	131 518	453 914
Hai Phong	599 156	266 682	332 474
Hung Yen	377 582	45 634	331 948
Thai Binh	606 947	62 266	544 681
Ha Nam	269 692	43 986	225 706
Nam Dinh	570 901	99 964	470 937
Ninh Binh	296 369	60 896	235 473
Thanh Hoa	979 951	151 102	828 849
Nghe An	848 977	132 742	716 235
Ha Tinh	378 648	72 147	306 501
Quang Binh	244 277	51 771	192 506
Quang Tri	168 495	51 528	116 967
Thua Thien - Hue	305 905	152 774	153 131
Da Nang	300 501	262 231	38 270
Quang Nam	422 950	103 851	319 099
Quang Ngai	358 015	58 289	299 726
Binh Dinh	434 379	135 870	298 509
Phu Yen	260 436	74 535	185 901
Khanh Hoa	332 697	139 333	193 364
Ninh Thuan	161 013	59 921	101 092
Binh Thuan	329 086	125 223	203 863
Kon Tum	137 699	46 187	91 512
Gia Lai	374 512	117 329	257 183
Dak Lak	487 951	128 086	359 865
Dak Nong	162 061	26 636	135 425

TABLE 4 (Cont.)*Unit: Households*

Administration units	Total	By residence	
		Urban	Rural
Lam Dong	358 753	148 790	209 963
Binh Phuoc	273 399	67 436	205 963
Tay Ninh	334 827	58 828	275 999
Binh Duong	832 087	679 662	152 425
Dong Nai	871 133	288 416	582 717
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	321 007	189 905	131 102
Ho Chi Minh city	2 558 914	2 026 761	532 153
Long An	478 494	79 665	398 829
Tien Giang	501 766	75 594	426 172
Ben Tre	402 860	40 753	362 107
Tra Vinh	284 675	50 681	233 994
Vinh Long	298 391	52 851	245 540
Dong Thap	446 228	84 698	361 530
An Giang	525 656	167 021	358 635
Kien Giang	456 773	132 413	324 360
Can Tho	359 375	258 260	101 115
Hau Giang	201 970	52 732	149 238
Soc Trang	319 732	100 515	219 217
Bac Lieu	223 024	66 034	156 990
Ca Mau	305 290	71 194	234 096

TABLE 5. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION, KEY ECONOMIC REGION AND PROVINCE/CITY, 01/4/2019

Administration units	Total	Household size							Average household size (Persons/ Household)
		1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 + persons	
WHOLE COUNTRY	26 870 079	2 933 313	5 005 661	5 479 182	7 109 393	3 443 131	1 761 530	1 137 869	3.5
Urban/Rural residence									
Urban	9 514 028	1 239 618	1 900 461	2 008 057	2 432 610	1 032 457	520 377	380 448	3.3
Rural	17 356 051	1 693 695	3 105 200	3 471 125	4 676 783	2 410 674	1 241 153	757 421	3.6
Socio-economic region									
Northern midlands and mountain areas	3 196 385	238 380	491 001	617 670	888 248	467 636	299 205	194 245	3.8
Red River Delta	6 631 787	864 082	1 392 694	1 242 494	1 776 184	814 438	372 363	169 532	3.3
North Central and Central coastal areas	5 525 330	550 936	968 595	1 096 976	1 486 409	799 182	387 941	235 291	3.6
Central Highlands	1 520 976	113 503	231 200	319 498	437 550	226 774	106 919	85 532	3.7
South East	5 191 367	663 442	1 081 198	1 120 603	1 291 135	543 280	261 712	229 997	3.3
Mekong River Delta	4 804 234	502 970	840 973	1 081 941	1 229 867	591 821	333 390	223 272	3.5
Key economic region									
Northern key economic region	4 887 878	607 812	951 524	902 922	1 351 090	621 580	306 551	146 399	3.4
Central key economic region	1 821 750	215 975	333 624	361 503	482 084	245 579	111 899	71 086	3.5
Southern key economic region	6 171 627	772 937	1 262 411	1 338 358	1 535 898	660 403	328 870	272 750	3.3
Mekong River Delta key economic region	1 647 094	170 014	268 705	358 581	431 822	212 614	120 236	85 122	3.6

TABLE 5 (Cont.)

Administration units	Total	Household size							Average household size (Persons/ Household)
		1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 + persons	
Provinces/cities									
Ha Noi	2 224 107	249 963	391 745	411 691	639 700	298 449	154 113	78 446	3.5
Ha Giang	190 777	8 948	18 714	30 966	50 692	33 274	24 837	23 346	4.3
Cao Bang	137 802	11 687	22 091	30 130	33 102	21 277	12 328	7 187	3.7
Bac Kan	82 835	5 481	13 930	19 985	21 711	11 476	7 006	3 246	3.6
Tuyen Quang	210 831	14 845	36 190	45 197	61 013	28 946	16 946	7 694	3.6
Lao Cai	175 034	10 046	22 663	31 601	51 142	26 445	17 377	15 760	4.0
Dien Bien	134 273	7 188	15 663	23 322	35 161	20 429	14 726	17 784	4.2
Lai Chau	101 010	4 820	9 373	15 473	28 387	17 116	12 199	13 642	4.3
Son La	289 516	11 598	32 517	51 273	86 983	44 554	34 714	27 877	4.2
Yen Bai	214 184	14 813	35 646	43 092	62 429	29 116	17 440	11 648	3.7
Hoa Binh	220 630	13 498	34 265	46 977	62 056	32 188	21 720	9 926	3.8
Thai Nguyen	359 236	48 043	63 385	70 267	95 928	43 862	26 413	11 338	3.4
Lang Son	198 805	10 829	27 893	45 164	56 109	31 568	18 703	8 539	3.8
Quang Ninh	368 727	33 492	67 812	77 834	112 119	44 880	22 084	10 506	3.5
Bac Giang	478 834	40 767	81 253	86 586	132 309	72 140	43 802	21 977	3.7
Phu Tho	402 618	35 817	77 418	77 637	111 226	55 245	30 994	14 281	3.6
Vinh Phuc	308 251	28 610	55 408	52 914	86 235	46 916	25 300	12 868	3.6
Bac Ninh	424 623	96 149	85 844	58 652	88 666	52 484	28 036	14 792	3.1
Hai Duong	585 432	78 209	139 295	113 502	154 144	65 296	25 807	9 179	3.2
Hai Phong	599 156	68 820	125 552	123 302	171 845	66 374	30 645	12 618	3.3
Hung Yen	377 582	52 569	85 868	65 027	98 381	47 181	20 566	7 990	3.3

TABLE 5 (Cont.)

Administration units	Total	Household size							Average household size (Persons/ Household)
		1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 + persons	
Thai Binh	606 947	96 160	153 986	119 260	149 595	60 302	20 897	6 747	3.0
Ha Nam	269 692	41 715	64 929	49 860	67 456	31 418	10 385	3 929	3.1
Nam Dinh	570 901	81 875	156 440	110 053	128 918	64 019	21 944	7 652	3.1
Ninh Binh	296 369	36 520	65 815	60 399	79 125	37 119	12 586	4 805	3.2
Thanh Hoa	979 951	82 621	172 864	187 370	267 692	146 156	80 333	42 915	3.6
Nghe An	848 977	68 380	123 804	150 411	228 277	147 273	79 154	51 678	3.8
Ha Tinh	378 648	47 241	82 344	74 169	88 898	53 831	22 290	9 875	3.3
Quang Binh	244 277	24 266	41 364	47 722	64 673	38 802	17 870	9 580	3.6
Quang Tri	168 495	15 278	29 768	33 601	41 520	25 953	13 748	8 627	3.6
Thua Thien - Hue	305 905	39 870	47 923	53 939	78 558	47 342	22 938	15 335	3.6
Da Nang	300 501	34 200	47 549	58 105	82 532	40 018	20 386	17 711	3.6
Quang Nam	422 950	53 023	76 818	81 659	109 240	58 650	27 153	16 407	3.5
Quang Ngai	358 015	41 112	70 914	74 572	96 908	45 519	18 901	10 089	3.4
Binh Dinh	434 379	47 770	90 420	93 228	114 846	54 050	22 521	11 544	3.3
Phu Yen	260 436	27 127	52 782	61 396	77 171	27 708	9 460	4 792	3.3
Khanh Hoa	332 697	29 170	54 072	74 766	97 101	42 335	20 447	14 806	3.6
Ninh Thuan	161 013	14 034	26 742	36 436	44 959	22 015	9 862	6 965	3.6
Binh Thuan	329 086	26 844	51 231	69 602	94 034	49 530	22 878	14 967	3.7
Kon Tum	137 699	10 602	19 551	29 487	40 275	19 090	9 149	9 545	3.8
Gia Lai	374 512	21 980	48 945	75 451	109 095	61 246	31 089	26 706	3.9
Dak Lak	487 951	33 147	76 417	104 755	139 979	72 932	34 344	26 377	3.7
Dak Nong	162 061	11 708	23 737	33 790	47 421	26 026	11 399	7 980	3.7

TABLE 5 (Cont.)

Administration units	Total	Household size							Average household size (Persons/ Household)
		1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 + persons	
Lam Dong	358 753	36 066	62 550	76 015	100 780	47 480	20 938	14 924	3.5
Binh Phuoc	273 399	24 432	47 463	59 845	78 911	36 554	15 943	10 251	3.5
Tay Ninh	334 827	36 919	62 594	77 002	87 026	38 801	19 626	12 859	3.4
Binh Duong	832 087	150 826	246 648	175 963	165 249	54 026	22 242	17 133	2.8
Dong Nai	871 133	98 645	164 861	179 240	230 967	108 300	50 500	38 620	3.4
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	321 007	33 436	56 669	71 573	89 770	38 344	17 744	13 471	3.5
Ho Chi Minh city	2 558 914	319 184	502 963	556 980	639 212	267 255	135 657	137 663	3.4
Long An	478 494	52 524	88 820	104 837	122 217	56 811	32 009	21 276	3.5
Tien Giang	501 766	56 971	92 393	112 918	122 546	60 312	35 149	21 477	3.5
Ben Tre	402 860	52 901	91 938	103 072	87 512	38 684	19 477	9 276	3.2
Tra Vinh	284 675	29 990	49 965	67 519	73 758	34 027	18 130	11 286	3.5
Vinh Long	298 391	36 940	59 237	70 130	68 708	32 243	18 942	12 191	3.4
Dong Thap	446 228	44 014	77 987	103 384	116 029	54 696	30 963	19 155	3.5
An Giang	525 656	53 000	89 885	120 372	132 103	67 414	38 188	24 694	3.5
Kien Giang	456 773	38 259	70 294	97 898	130 194	63 269	32 760	24 099	3.7
Can Tho	359 375	58 425	65 734	74 316	82 186	38 684	22 883	17 147	3.3
Hau Giang	201 970	18 165	34 690	46 571	54 101	25 534	14 138	8 771	3.6
Soc Trang	319 732	26 415	51 197	71 529	87 621	42 685	23 740	16 545	3.6
Bac Lieu	223 024	15 036	26 041	43 400	65 553	34 215	20 606	18 173	4.0
Ca Mau	305 290	20 330	42 792	65 995	87 339	43 247	26 405	19 182	3.8

TABLE 6. PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION, KEY ECONOMIC REGION AND PROVINCE/CITY, 01/4/2019

Unit: %

Administration units	Total	Household size						
		1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 + persons
WHOLE COUNTRY	100.0	10.9	18.6	20.4	26.5	12.8	6.6	4.2
Urban/Rural residence								
Urban	100.0	13.0	20.0	21.1	25.6	10.9	5.5	4.0
Rural	100.0	9.8	17.9	20.0	26.9	13.9	7.2	4.4
Socio-economic region								
Northern midlands and mountain areas	100.0	7.5	15.4	19.3	27.8	14.6	9.4	6.1
Red River Delta	100.0	13.0	21.0	18.7	26.8	12.3	5.6	2.6
North Central and Central coastal areas	100.0	10.0	17.5	19.9	26.9	14.5	7.0	4.3
Central Highlands	100.0	7.5	15.2	21.0	28.8	14.9	7.0	5.6
South East	100.0	12.8	20.8	21.6	24.9	10.5	5.0	4.4
Mekong River Delta	100.0	10.5	17.5	22.5	25.6	12.3	6.9	4.6
Key economic region								
Northern key economic region	100.0	12.4	19.5	18.5	27.6	12.7	6.3	3.0
Central key economic region	100.0	11.9	18.3	19.8	26.5	13.5	6.1	3.9
Southern key economic region	100.0	12.5	20.5	21.7	24.9	10.7	5.3	4.4
Mekong River Delta key economic region	100.0	10.3	16.3	21.8	26.2	12.9	7.3	5.2

TABLE 6 (Cont.)

Unit: %

Administration units	Total	Household size						
		1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 + persons
Provinces/cities								
Ha Noi	100.0	11.2	17.6	18.5	28.8	13.4	6.9	3.5
Ha Giang	100.0	4.7	9.8	16.2	26.6	17.4	13.0	12.2
Cao Bang	100.0	8.5	16.0	21.9	24.0	15.4	8.9	5.2
Bac Kan	100.0	6.6	16.8	24.1	26.2	13.9	8.5	3.9
Tuyen Quang	100.0	7.0	17.2	21.4	28.9	13.7	8.0	3.6
Lao Cai	100.0	5.7	12.9	18.1	29.2	15.1	9.9	9.0
Dien Bien	100.0	5.4	11.7	17.4	26.2	15.2	11.0	13.2
Lai Chau	100.0	4.8	9.3	15.3	28.1	16.9	12.1	13.5
Son La	100.0	4.0	11.2	17.7	30.0	15.4	12.0	9.6
Yen Bai	100.0	6.9	16.6	20.1	29.1	13.6	8.1	5.4
Hoa Binh	100.0	6.1	15.5	21.3	28.1	14.6	9.8	4.5
Thai Nguyen	100.0	13.4	17.6	19.6	26.7	12.2	7.4	3.2
Lang Son	100.0	5.4	14.0	22.7	28.2	15.9	9.4	4.3
Quang Ninh	100.0	9.1	18.4	21.1	30.4	12.2	6.0	2.8
Bac Giang	100.0	8.5	17.0	18.1	27.6	15.1	9.1	4.6
Phu Tho	100.0	8.9	19.2	19.3	27.6	13.7	7.7	3.5
Vinh Phuc	100.0	9.3	18.0	17.2	28.0	15.2	8.2	4.2
Bac Ninh	100.0	22.6	20.2	13.8	20.9	12.4	6.6	3.5
Hai Duong	100.0	13.4	23.8	19.4	26.3	11.2	4.4	1.6
Hai Phong	100.0	11.5	21.0	20.6	28.7	11.1	5.1	2.1
Hung Yen	100.0	13.9	22.7	17.2	26.1	12.5	5.4	2.1

TABLE 6 (Cont.)

Unit: %

Administration units	Total	Household size						
		1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 + persons
Thai Binh	100.0	15.8	25.4	19.6	24.6	9.9	3.4	1.1
Ha Nam	100.0	15.5	24.1	18.5	25.0	11.6	3.9	1.5
Nam Dinh	100.0	14.3	27.4	19.3	22.6	11.2	3.8	1.3
Ninh Binh	100.0	12.3	22.2	20.4	26.7	12.5	4.2	1.6
Thanh Hoa	100.0	8.4	17.6	19.1	27.3	14.9	8.2	4.4
Nghe An	100.0	8.1	14.6	17.7	26.9	17.3	9.3	6.1
Ha Tinh	100.0	12.5	21.7	19.6	23.5	14.2	5.9	2.6
Quang Binh	100.0	9.9	16.9	19.5	26.5	15.9	7.3	3.9
Quang Tri	100.0	9.1	17.7	19.9	24.6	15.4	8.2	5.1
Thua Thien - Hue	100.0	13.0	15.7	17.6	25.7	15.5	7.5	5.0
Da Nang	100.0	11.4	15.8	19.3	27.5	13.3	6.8	5.9
Quang Nam	100.0	12.5	18.2	19.3	25.8	13.9	6.4	3.9
Quang Ngai	100.0	11.5	19.8	20.8	27.1	12.7	5.3	2.8
Binh Dinh	100.0	11.0	20.8	21.5	26.4	12.4	5.2	2.7
Phu Yen	100.0	10.4	20.3	23.6	29.6	10.6	3.6	1.8
Khanh Hoa	100.0	8.8	16.3	22.5	29.2	12.7	6.1	4.5
Ninh Thuan	100.0	8.7	16.6	22.6	27.9	13.7	6.1	4.3
Binh Thuan	100.0	8.2	15.6	21.2	28.6	15.1	7.0	4.5
Kon Tum	100.0	7.7	14.2	21.4	29.2	13.9	6.6	6.9
Gia Lai	100.0	5.9	13.1	20.1	29.1	16.4	8.3	7.1
Dak Lak	100.0	6.8	15.7	21.5	28.7	14.9	7.0	5.4
Dak Nong	100.0	7.2	14.6	20.9	29.3	16.1	7.0	4.9

TABLE 6 (Cont.)

Unit: %

Administration units	Total	Household size						
		1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 + persons
Lam Dong	100.0	10.1	17.4	21.2	28.1	13.2	5.8	4.2
Binh Phuoc	100.0	8.9	17.4	21.9	28.9	13.4	5.8	3.7
Tay Ninh	100.0	11.0	18.7	23.0	26.0	11.6	5.9	3.8
Binh Duong	100.0	18.1	29.6	21.1	19.9	6.5	2.7	2.1
Dong Nai	100.0	11.3	18.9	20.6	26.5	12.4	5.8	4.4
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	100.0	10.4	17.7	22.3	28.0	11.9	5.5	4.2
Ho Chi Minh city	100.0	12.5	19.7	21.8	25.0	10.4	5.3	5.4
Long An	100.0	11.0	18.6	21.9	25.5	11.9	6.7	4.4
Tien Giang	100.0	11.4	18.4	22.5	24.4	12.0	7.0	4.3
Ben Tre	100.0	13.1	22.8	25.6	21.7	9.6	4.8	2.3
Tra Vinh	100.0	10.5	17.6	23.7	25.9	12.0	6.4	4.0
Vinh Long	100.0	12.4	19.9	23.5	23.0	10.8	6.3	4.1
Dong Thap	100.0	9.9	17.5	23.2	26.0	12.3	6.9	4.3
An Giang	100.0	10.1	17.1	22.9	25.1	12.8	7.3	4.7
Kien Giang	100.0	8.4	15.4	21.4	28.5	13.9	7.2	5.3
Can Tho	100.0	16.3	18.3	20.7	22.9	10.8	6.4	4.8
Hau Giang	100.0	9.0	17.2	23.1	26.8	12.6	7.0	4.3
Soc Trang	100.0	8.3	16.0	22.4	27.4	13.4	7.4	5.2
Bac Lieu	100.0	6.7	11.7	19.5	29.4	15.3	9.2	8.1
Ca Mau	100.0	6.7	14.0	21.6	28.6	14.2	8.6	6.3

**TABLE 7. POPULATION DENSITY BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION,
KEY ECONOMIC REGION AND PROVINCE/CITY, 2009 - 2019**

Unit: Persons/km²

Administration units	Population density	
	01/4/2009	01/4/2019
WHOLE COUNTRY	259	290
Socio-economic region		
Northern midlands and mountain areas	116	132
Red River Delta	930	1 060
North Central and Central coastal areas	196	211
Central Highlands	94	107
South East	596	757
Mekong River Delta	424	423
Key economic region		
Northern key economic region	916	1 083
Central key economic region	218	231
Southern key economic region	562	697
Mekong River Delta key economic region	375	366
Provinces/cities		
Ha Noi	1 929	2 398
Ha Giang	91	108
Cao Bang	75	79
Bac Kan	60	65
Tuyen Quang	123	134
Lao Cai	96	115
Dien Bien	51	63
Lai Chau	41	51
Son La	76	88
Yen Bai	107	119
Hoa Binh	171	186
Thai Nguyen	319	365
Lang Son	88	94
Quang Ninh	188	214

TABLE 7 (Cont.)
Unit: Persons/km²

Administration units	Population density	
	01/4/2009	01/4/2019
Bac Giang	406	463
Phu Tho	373	414
Vinh Phuc	812	932
Bac Ninh	1 245	1 664
Hai Duong	1 033	1 134
Hai Phong	1 207	1 299
Hung Yen	1 221	1 347
Thai Binh	1 137	1 173
Ha Nam	911	989
Nam Dinh	1 106	1 067
Ninh Binh	647	708
Thanh Hoa	305	328
Nghe An	177	202
Ha Tinh	204	215
Quang Binh	105	112
Quang Tri	126	137
Thua Thien - Hue	215	230
Da Nang	691	883
Quang Nam	136	141
Quang Ngai	236	239
Binh Dinh	246	245
Phu Yen	170	174
Khanh Hoa	222	240
Ninh Thuan	168	176
Binh Thuan	149	155
Kon Tum	44	56
Gia Lai	82	98
Dak Lak	132	143
Dak Nong	75	96

TABLE 7 (Cont.)*Unit: Persons/km²*

Administration units	Population density	
	01/4/2009	01/4/2019
Lam Dong	122	133
Binh Phuoc	127	145
Tay Ninh	263	289
Binh Duong	550	901
Dong Nai	421	528
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	502	580
Ho Chi Minh city	3 418	4 363
Long An	320	376
Tien Giang	673	703
Ben Tre	532	538
Tra Vinh	437	428
Vinh Long	693	670
Dong Thap	494	473
An Giang	606	540
Kien Giang	266	271
Can Tho	848	858
Hau Giang	473	452
Soc Trang	390	362
Bac Lieu	342	340
Ca Mau	226	229

TABLE 8. SEX RATIO BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION, KEY ECONOMIC REGION AND PROVINCE/CITY, 01/4/2019

Administration units	Population at time point 01/4/2019 (Persons)	By sex		Sex ratio (Males/100 Females)
		Male	Female	
WHOLE COUNTRY	96 208 984	47 881 061	48 327 923	99.1
Urban/Rural residence				
Urban	33 059 735	16 234 601	16 825 134	96.5
Rural	63 149 249	31 646 460	31 502 789	100.5
Socio-economic region				
Northern midlands and mountain areas	12 532 866	6 293 578	6 239 288	100.9
Red River Delta	22 543 607	11 174 278	11 369 329	98.3
North Central and Central coastal areas	20 187 293	10 055 458	10 131 835	99.2
Central Highlands	5 842 681	2 946 573	2 896 108	101.7
South East	17 828 907	8 816 471	9 012 436	97.8
Mekong River Delta	17 273 630	8 594 703	8 678 927	99.0
Key economic region				
Northern key economic region	17 067 480	8 487 750	8 579 730	98.9
Central key economic region	6 477 357	3 197 057	3 280 300	97.5
Southern key economic region	21 281 639	10 524 366	10 757 273	97.8
Mekong River Delta key economic region	6 061 066	3 038 250	3 022 816	100.5
Provinces/cities				
Ha Noi	8 053 663	3 991 919	4 061 744	98.3
Ha Giang	854 679	431 771	422 908	102.1
Cao Bang	530 341	265 620	264 721	100.3
Bac Kan	313 905	160 036	153 869	104.0
Tuyen Quang	784 811	395 146	389 665	101.4
Lao Cai	730 420	371 306	359 114	103.4
Dien Bien	598 856	303 436	295 420	102.7
Lai Chau	460 196	233 097	227 099	102.6
Son La	1 248 415	632 598	615 817	102.7
Yen Bai	821 030	412 977	408 053	101.2

TABLE 8 (Cont.)

Administration units	Population at time point 01/4/2019 (Persons)	By sex		Sex ratio (Males/100 Females)
		Male	Female	
Hoa Binh	854 131	426 923	427 208	99.9
Thai Nguyen	1 286 751	629 197	657 554	95.7
Lang Son	781 655	399 410	382 245	104.5
Quang Ninh	1 320 324	671 522	648 802	103.5
Bac Giang	1 803 950	905 152	898 798	100.7
Phu Tho	1 463 726	726 909	736 817	98.7
Vinh Phuc	1 151 154	573 621	577 533	99.3
Bac Ninh	1 368 840	676 060	692 780	97.6
Hai Duong	1 892 254	940 044	952 210	98.7
Hai Phong	2 028 514	1 007 767	1 020 747	98.7
Hung Yen	1 252 731	626 817	625 914	100.1
Thai Binh	1 860 447	905 408	955 039	94.8
Ha Nam	852 800	419 751	433 049	96.9
Nam Dinh	1 780 393	872 035	908 358	96.0
Ninh Binh	982 487	489 334	493 153	99.2
Thanh Hoa	3 640 128	1 816 001	1 824 127	99.6
Nghe An	3 327 791	1 672 901	1 654 890	101.1
Ha Tinh	1 288 866	640 709	648 157	98.9
Quang Binh	895 430	449 296	446 134	100.7
Quang Tri	632 375	313 493	318 882	98.3
Thua Thien - Hue	1 128 620	558 488	570 132	98.0
Da Nang	1 134 310	558 982	575 328	97.2
Quang Nam	1 495 812	735 586	760 226	96.8
Quang Ngai	1 231 697	611 914	619 783	98.7
Binh Dinh	1 486 918	732 087	754 831	97.0
Phu Yen	872 964	439 078	433 886	101.2
Khanh Hoa	1 231 107	612 513	618 594	99.0
Ninh Thuan	590 467	296 026	294 441	100.5
Binh Thuan	1 230 808	618 384	612 424	101.0

TABLE 8 (Cont.)

Administration units	Population at time point 01/4/2019 (Persons)	By sex		Sex ratio (Males/100 Females)
		Male	Female	
Kon Tum	540 438	271 619	268 819	101.0
Gia Lai	1 513 847	758 589	755 258	100.4
Dak Lak	1 869 322	942 578	926 744	101.7
Dak Nong	622 168	320 713	301 455	106.4
Lam Dong	1 296 906	653 074	643 832	101.4
Binh Phuoc	994 679	501 473	493 206	101.7
Tay Ninh	1 169 165	584 180	584 985	99.9
Binh Duong	2 426 561	1 220 006	1 206 555	101.1
Dong Nai	3 097 107	1 553 342	1 543 765	100.6
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	1 148 313	576 228	572 085	100.7
Ho Chi Minh city	8 993 082	4 381 242	4 611 840	95.0
Long An	1 688 547	842 074	846 473	99.5
Tien Giang	1 764 185	865 821	898 364	96.4
Ben Tre	1 288 463	630 492	657 971	95.8
Tra Vinh	1 009 168	496 858	512 310	97.0
Vinh Long	1 022 791	503 878	518 913	97.1
Dong Thap	1 599 504	799 230	800 274	99.9
An Giang	1 908 352	947 570	960 782	98.6
Kien Giang	1 723 067	873 236	849 831	102.8
Can Tho	1 235 171	612 543	622 628	98.4
Hau Giang	733 017	366 206	366 811	99.8
Soc Trang	1 199 653	597 922	601 731	99.4
Bac Lieu	907 236	453 972	453 264	100.2
Ca Mau	1 194 476	604 901	589 575	102.6

TABLE 9. PROPORTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY MARITAL STATUS, URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION AND PROVINCE/CITY, 01/4/2019

Unit: %

Administration units	Total	By marital status				
		Never married	Currently married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
WHOLE COUNTRY	100.0	22.5	69.2	6.2	1.8	0.3
Urban/Rural residence						
Urban	100.0	26.8	65.6	5.2	2.1	0.3
Rural	100.0	20.1	71.1	6.9	1.6	0.3
Socio-economic region						
Northern midlands and mountain areas	100.0	17.0	74.2	6.8	1.7	0.3
Red River Delta	100.0	20.1	71.5	6.6	1.5	0.3
North Central and Central coastal areas	100.0	22.1	68.9	7.5	1.3	0.2
Central Highlands	100.0	22.1	70.5	5.5	1.6	0.3
South East	100.0	30.2	62.9	4.4	2.2	0.3
Mekong River Delta	100.0	21.5	69.5	6.4	2.3	0.3
Provinces/cities						
Ha Noi	100.0	23.1	69.6	5.6	1.4	0.3
Ha Giang	100.0	16.0	76.2	6.5	1.0	0.3
Cao Bang	100.0	15.7	73.9	9.1	1.0	0.4
Bac Kan	100.0	15.9	75.0	7.4	1.3	0.4
Tuyen Quang	100.0	15.9	74.8	7.2	1.7	0.4
Lao Cai	100.0	17.3	74.9	5.6	1.8	0.4
Dien Bien	100.0	17.6	74.9	4.9	2.1	0.5
Lai Chau	100.0	16.9	76.2	5.4	1.2	0.3
Son La	100.0	15.0	78.1	5.1	1.4	0.3
Yen Bai	100.0	16.3	74.4	7.0	2.1	0.3
Hoa Binh	100.0	16.2	74.3	7.5	1.7	0.3
Thai Nguyen	100.0	19.7	71.1	6.9	2.0	0.4
Lang Son	100.0	18.2	72.1	8.2	1.1	0.3
Quang Ninh	100.0	19.2	71.6	6.4	2.4	0.4

TABLE 9 (Cont.)

Đơn vị: %

Administration units	Total	By marital status				
		Never married	Currently married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Bac Giang	100.0	17.7	73.6	6.6	1.7	0.3
Phu Tho	100.0	17.0	73.0	7.6	2.1	0.3
Vinh Phuc	100.0	16.9	74.3	6.9	1.6	0.3
Bac Ninh	100.0	21.4	71.5	5.6	1.3	0.3
Hai Duong	100.0	17.5	73.3	7.1	1.8	0.3
Hai Phong	100.0	18.9	71.3	7.3	2.0	0.4
Hung Yen	100.0	17.7	73.3	7.4	1.4	0.3
Thai Binh	100.0	18.6	71.9	8.0	1.3	0.3
Ha Nam	100.0	18.9	72.0	7.8	1.0	0.3
Nam Dinh	100.0	17.4	74.0	7.5	0.8	0.2
Ninh Binh	100.0	18.8	72.6	7.2	1.1	0.3
Thanh Hoa	100.0	18.3	72.4	8.0	1.1	0.3
Nghe An	100.0	22.2	69.7	6.8	1.1	0.2
Ha Tinh	100.0	19.9	70.1	8.7	1.1	0.3
Quang Binh	100.0	22.6	68.5	7.5	1.1	0.3
Quang Tri	100.0	20.2	70.1	8.2	1.3	0.2
Thua Thien - Hue	100.0	27.0	64.8	7.2	0.8	0.2
Da Nang	100.0	29.8	62.9	5.4	1.7	0.2
Quang Nam	100.0	22.0	68.1	8.6	1.2	0.1
Quang Ngai	100.0	20.5	70.2	8.0	1.0	0.2
Binh Dinh	100.0	20.9	69.3	8.1	1.4	0.3
Phu Yen	100.0	20.2	71.0	7.1	1.5	0.2
Khanh Hoa	100.0	25.2	65.2	6.9	2.4	0.3
Ninh Thuan	100.0	24.0	67.0	6.9	1.9	0.3
Binh Thuan	100.0	24.4	66.3	6.9	2.1	0.3
Kon Tum	100.0	23.0	70.0	5.4	1.3	0.2
Gia Lai	100.0	20.5	72.1	5.5	1.6	0.3
Dak Lak	100.0	22.2	70.2	5.8	1.5	0.3

TABLE 9 (Cont.)

Đơn vị: %

Administration units	Total	By marital status				
		Never married	Currently married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Dak Nong	100.0	21.3	72.3	4.6	1.4	0.4
Lam Dong	100.0	23.6	68.6	5.5	1.9	0.4
Binh Phuoc	100.0	21.7	69.0	6.0	2.8	0.4
Tay Ninh	100.0	23.1	65.2	7.5	3.8	0.4
Binh Duong	100.0	27.8	67.0	3.1	1.9	0.3
Dong Nai	100.0	26.8	66.1	4.9	1.9	0.3
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	100.0	24.3	67.1	5.6	2.6	0.5
Ho Chi Minh city	100.0	34.3	59.3	4.0	2.1	0.3
Long An	100.0	21.9	68.8	6.3	2.6	0.4
Tien Giang	100.0	21.3	68.9	6.8	2.6	0.3
Ben Tre	100.0	18.9	70.0	7.7	3.0	0.5
Tra Vinh	100.0	19.9	70.2	7.0	2.4	0.4
Vinh Long	100.0	20.9	69.6	6.7	2.5	0.3
Dong Thap	100.0	21.0	70.1	6.4	2.2	0.3
An Giang	100.0	20.3	69.6	7.4	2.3	0.3
Kien Giang	100.0	23.0	69.3	5.6	1.9	0.3
Can Tho	100.0	28.3	64.4	5.3	1.8	0.2
Hau Giang	100.0	20.1	71.4	6.1	2.1	0.3
Soc Trang	100.0	20.6	71.0	6.4	1.7	0.3
Bac Lieu	100.0	23.4	69.6	4.9	1.9	0.2
Ca Mau	100.0	20.2	71.9	5.3	2.3	0.3

TABLE 10. PROPORTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY MARITAL STATUS, SEX, SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION, 01/4/2019

Unit: %

Administration units	Total	By marital status				
		Never married	Currently married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
MALE	100.0	26.6	69.9	1.9	1.4	0.3
Urban/Rural residence						
Urban	100.0	29.9	66.8	1.6	1.5	0.2
Rural	100.0	24.8	71.5	2.0	1.3	0.3
Socio-economic region						
Northern midlands and mountain areas	100.0	21.7	74.9	1.8	1.3	0.3
Red River Delta	100.0	23.8	73.1	1.7	1.1	0.3
North Central and Central coastal areas	100.0	27.1	69.6	2.1	1.1	0.2
Central Highlands	100.0	26.9	70.1	1.5	1.2	0.3
South East	100.0	33.5	63.2	1.4	1.7	0.3
Mekong River Delta	100.0	25.5	69.8	2.4	2.0	0.3
FEMALE	100.0	18.5	68.5	10.5	2.1	0.3
Urban/Rural residence						
Urban	100.0	24.0	64.6	8.6	2.6	0.3
Rural	100.0	15.5	70.7	11.6	1.9	0.3
Socio-economic region						
Northern midlands and mountain areas	100.0	12.4	73.5	11.7	2.0	0.4
Red River Delta	100.0	16.7	70.0	11.1	1.8	0.3
North Central and Central coastal areas	100.0	17.2	68.2	12.7	1.6	0.3
Central Highlands	100.0	17.2	70.9	9.5	2.0	0.4
South East	100.0	27.1	62.5	7.3	2.7	0.4
Mekong River Delta	100.0	17.7	69.2	10.2	2.5	0.3

TABLE 11. LITERACY RATE OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX, URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION AND PROVINCE/CITY, 01/4/2019

Unit: %

Administration units	Total	By sex		By residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
WHOLE COUNTRY	95.8	97.0	94.6	98.3	94.3
Socio-economic region					
Northern midlands and mountain areas	89.9	93.4	86.5	98.1	88.0
Red River Delta	98.9	99.3	98.4	99.4	98.5
North Central and Central coastal areas	96.2	97.4	95.0	98.0	95.5
Central Highlands	91.3	93.8	88.8	97.3	88.7
South East	98.1	98.4	97.7	98.9	96.6
Mekong River Delta	94.2	95.5	92.9	96.1	93.5
Provinces/cities					
Ha Noi	99.2	99.5	98.9	99.7	98.7
Ha Giang	73.5	81.2	65.7	93.7	69.5
Cao Bang	85.7	89.6	81.9	97.5	82.1
Bac Kan	91.7	93.9	89.4	98.2	90.0
Tuyen Quang	94.3	96.2	92.4	99.1	93.5
Lao Cai	82.1	87.3	76.8	97.2	77.2
Dien Bien	73.1	84.6	61.6	96.2	68.7
Lai Chau	64.4	76.0	52.7	91.6	58.1
Son La	78.9	88.8	69.1	97.2	75.8
Yen Bai	88.5	92.5	84.5	98.1	86.0
Hoa Binh	96.3	97.4	95.3	99.3	95.8
Thai Nguyen	98.2	98.7	97.7	99.3	97.6
Lang Son	95.4	96.6	94.1	98.8	94.5
Quang Ninh	97.0	97.9	96.1	98.9	93.5
Bac Giang	98.7	99.2	98.2	99.2	98.6
Phu Tho	98.5	99.0	98.1	99.4	98.3
Vinh Phuc	98.7	99.2	98.1	99.1	98.5
Bac Ninh	98.8	99.3	98.3	99.1	98.7
Hai Duong	99.0	99.4	98.5	99.2	98.9

TABLE 11 (Cont.)
Unit: %

Administration units	Total	By sex		By residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Hai Phong	99.0	99.4	98.8	99.5	98.7
Hung Yen	98.9	99.4	98.4	99.2	98.8
Thai Binh	99.0	99.4	98.6	99.4	98.9
Ha Nam	98.6	99.2	98.0	99.1	98.5
Nam Dinh	98.7	99.3	98.1	99.1	98.6
Ninh Binh	98.6	99.1	98.1	99.0	98.5
Thanh Hoa	97.3	98.2	96.4	98.7	97.0
Nghe An	97.4	98.2	96.6	99.3	97.1
Ha Tinh	98.5	98.9	98.0	99.1	98.3
Quang Binh	97.7	98.4	97.1	98.8	97.5
Quang Tri	93.4	96.3	90.7	97.8	91.5
Thua Thien - Hue	94.0	96.5	91.5	96.6	91.3
Da Nang	98.7	99.3	98.1	98.9	97.5
Quang Nam	96.2	97.7	94.8	98.1	95.5
Quang Ngai	93.3	95.7	90.9	98.0	92.4
Binh Dinh	97.2	98.4	96.1	98.6	96.6
Phu Yen	94.7	96.5	92.9	97.7	93.5
Khanh Hoa	96.2	97.2	95.3	98.2	94.8
Ninh Thuan	87.9	89.9	85.9	94.1	84.3
Binh Thuan	94.6	95.4	93.8	95.7	93.9
Kon Tum	90.0	93.5	86.4	97.3	86.1
Gia Lai	85.9	89.8	82.0	95.9	81.5
Dak Lak	92.6	94.5	90.7	97.4	91.0
Dak Nong	92.7	94.8	90.5	98.3	91.7
Lam Dong	95.2	96.7	93.6	98.3	93.0
Binh Phuoc	93.8	95.5	92.1	97.7	92.6
Tay Ninh	94.9	95.7	94.2	97.2	94.4
Binh Duong	98.0	98.3	97.8	98.4	96.4
Dong Nai	97.9	98.4	97.5	98.9	97.4

TABLE 11 (Cont.)*Unit: %*

Administration units	Total	By sex		By residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	97.5	97.9	97.1	98.1	96.7
Ho Chi Minh city	99.0	99.2	98.8	99.1	98.5
Long An	96.7	97.5	96.0	98.2	96.5
Tien Giang	95.9	97.1	94.9	97.1	95.7
Ben Tre	95.2	96.4	94.2	97.1	95.0
Tra Vinh	89.5	92.5	86.6	95.5	88.1
Vinh Long	95.8	97.0	94.7	97.9	95.3
Dong Thap	93.8	95.1	92.4	96.1	93.2
An Giang	91.6	93.4	89.9	94.8	90.0
Kien Giang	93.4	94.8	92.0	95.9	92.4
Can Tho	96.4	97.1	95.8	97.3	94.4
Hau Giang	94.4	95.9	92.9	95.3	94.1
Soc Trang	89.3	91.7	87.0	91.7	88.2
Bac Lieu	95.0	95.7	94.4	96.5	94.5
Ca Mau	96.6	97.2	95.9	97.7	96.3

TABLE 12. PROPORTION OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE NEVER ATTENDING SCHOOL BY SEX, URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION, KEY ECONOMIC REGION AND PROVINCE/CITY, 01/4/2019

Unit: %

Administration units	Total	By sex		By residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
WHOLE COUNTRY	3.0	2.1	3.8	1.0	4.1
Socio-economic region					
Northern midlands and mountain areas	8.4	5.5	11.3	1.4	10.0
Red River Delta	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.9
North Central and Central coastal areas	2.6	1.8	3.3	1.3	3.1
Central Highlands	6.8	4.9	8.7	1.9	8.9
South East	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.6	2.1
Mekong River Delta	3.4	2.6	4.1	2.2	3.8
Key economic region					
Northern key economic region	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4	1.0
Central key economic region	2.7	1.7	3.6	1.2	3.7
Southern key economic region	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.6	2.0
Mekong River Delta key economic region	3.6	2.8	4.3	2.0	4.5
Provinces/cities					
Ha Noi	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.8
Ha Giang	23.6	16.6	30.6	5.2	27.3
Cao Bang	11.7	8.4	14.9	1.7	14.7
Bac Kan	6.3	4.4	8.3	1.3	7.6
Tuyen Quang	3.9	2.5	5.3	0.5	4.5
Lao Cai	15.6	11.1	20.2	1.9	20.1
Dien Bien	24.7	14.4	35.0	2.8	28.9
Lai Chau	33.5	22.6	44.6	7.1	39.7
Son La	18.2	9.7	26.7	2.0	21.0
Yen Bai	9.9	6.3	13.4	1.3	12.1
Hoa Binh	1.9	1.3	2.5	0.4	2.1
Thai Nguyen	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.4	1.1

TABLE 12 (Cont.)*Unit: %*

Administration units	Total	By sex		By residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Lang Son	2.2	1.4	2.9	0.6	2.6
Quang Ninh	2.0	1.4	2.6	0.7	4.3
Bac Giang	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.8
Phu Tho	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.9
Vinh Phuc	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.8
Bac Ninh	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.8
Hai Duong	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.7
Hai Phong	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.9
Hung Yen	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.7
Thai Binh	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.7
Ha Nam	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.9
Nam Dinh	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.8
Ninh Binh	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.7
Thanh Hoa	1.7	1.1	2.2	0.8	1.8
Nghe An	1.8	1.2	2.4	0.4	2.0
Ha Tinh	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.9
Quang Binh	1.6	1.2	2.0	1.0	1.7
Quang Tri	6.0	3.3	8.5	1.8	7.8
Thua Thien - Hue	4.1	2.5	5.7	2.3	6.0
Da Nang	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.1
Quang Nam	2.3	1.5	3.0	1.1	2.7
Quang Ngai	4.9	3.2	6.4	1.4	5.5
Binh Dinh	1.6	1.0	2.2	0.9	2.0
Phu Yen	3.9	2.5	5.2	1.5	4.8
Khanh Hoa	2.5	1.9	3.1	1.1	3.5
Ninh Thuan	9.9	8.3	11.5	3.7	13.5
Binh Thuan	3.5	3.0	4.0	2.5	4.1
Kon Tum	7.2	4.7	9.7	1.6	10.1
Gia Lai	11.4	8.2	14.4	2.9	15.1

TABLE 12 (Cont.)*Unit: %*

Administration units	Total	By sex		By residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Dak Lak	5.7	4.2	7.1	2.1	6.9
Dak Nong	5.6	4.0	7.3	0.9	6.4
Lam Dong	3.8	2.6	5.0	1.2	5.6
Binh Phuoc	4.6	3.3	5.9	1.2	5.7
Tay Ninh	3.3	2.8	3.8	1.7	3.6
Binh Duong	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.6
Dong Nai	1.3	1.0	1.5	0.6	1.6
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.8
Ho Chi Minh city	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7
Long An	1.5	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.7
Tien Giang	1.9	1.3	2.4	1.3	2.0
Ben Tre	2.2	1.7	2.7	1.4	2.3
Tra Vinh	7.2	5.1	9.2	2.6	8.2
Vinh Long	2.2	1.6	2.7	1.0	2.4
Dong Thap	3.5	2.8	4.2	1.9	3.9
An Giang	5.8	4.6	7.0	3.2	7.1
Kien Giang	3.7	2.9	4.5	2.3	4.3
Can Tho	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.3	2.7
Hau Giang	2.9	2.1	3.6	2.6	2.9
Soc Trang	7.2	5.6	8.7	5.5	8.0
Bac Lieu	2.8	2.5	3.1	1.9	3.1
Ca Mau	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.9

TABLE 13. PERCENTAGE OF GENERAL SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION CURRENTLY OUT OF GENERAL SCHOOL BY SEX, URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION, KEY ECONOMIC REGION AND PROVINCE/CITY, 01/4/2019

Unit: %

Administration units	Total	By sex		By residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
WHOLE COUNTRY	8.9	9.7	7.9	6.4	10.0
Socio-economic region					
Northern midlands and mountain areas	9.2	9.1	9.2	3.3	10.4
Red River Delta	3.6	4.0	3.1	2.3	4.2
North Central and Central coastal areas	7.2	8.4	5.8	5.2	7.9
Central Highlands	13.8	16.0	11.5	6.7	16.3
South East	10.3	11.1	9.4	8.7	12.4
Mekong River Delta	14.0	15.3	12.5	11.8	14.6
Key economic region					
Northern key economic region	3.2	3.6	2.8	2.2	3.9
Central key economic region	6.6	8.1	4.9	4.6	7.8
Southern key economic region	10.7	11.7	9.6	8.8	12.7
Mekong River Delta key economic region	15.2	16.2	14.1	12.1	16.7
Provinces/cities					
Ha Noi	2.8	3.2	2.2	1.9	3.5
Ha Giang	18.0	16.9	19.2	5.4	20.2
Cao Bang	12.5	12.8	12.1	3.3	15.1
Bac Kan	7.6	8.4	6.7	4.2	8.5
Tuyen Quang	6.2	6.9	5.5	2.5	6.8
Lao Cai	12.2	11.6	12.8	3.8	14.4
Dien Bien	15.1	13.1	17.3	2.6	16.9
Lai Chau	17.5	16.4	18.8	6.0	19.6
Son La	12.7	11.5	13.9	3.4	13.9
Yen Bai	10.1	10.0	10.2	2.8	11.8
Hoa Binh	5.6	6.4	4.8	4.3	5.9
Thai Nguyen	3.9	4.6	3.2	3.5	4.1

TABLE 13 (Cont.)

Unit: %

Administration units	Total	By sex		By residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Lang Son	5.7	7.2	4.1	2.1	6.6
Quang Ninh	4.4	4.7	4.1	2.7	7.4
Bac Giang	4.0	4.6	3.2	2.2	4.2
Phu Tho	4.7	5.2	4.2	1.8	5.4
Vinh Phuc	3.3	3.5	3.1	2.7	3.6
Bac Ninh	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.1	4.1
Hai Duong	3.7	4.0	3.4	2.7	4.1
Hai Phong	2.9	3.3	2.5	2.3	3.5
Hung Yen	3.9	4.3	3.4	2.6	4.1
Thai Binh	3.6	4.0	3.2	1.8	3.8
Ha Nam	4.8	5.7	3.9	3.4	5.1
Nam Dinh	5.5	5.9	5.1	3.2	6.0
Ninh Binh	4.7	5.7	3.7	2.6	5.4
Thanh Hoa	5.6	6.1	5.0	2.6	6.2
Nghe An	6.4	6.9	5.9	3.2	7.0
Ha Tinh	3.4	4.1	2.7	2.7	3.6
Quang Binh	5.8	6.9	4.6	4.2	6.2
Quang Tri	6.8	8.2	5.5	3.4	8.3
Thua Thien - Hue	8.1	9.9	6.2	6.4	9.6
Da Nang	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.7	4.8
Quang Nam	6.1	7.8	4.3	4.0	6.9
Quang Ngai	7.8	9.5	6.0	3.7	8.6
Binh Dinh	6.8	8.4	5.0	5.1	7.5
Phu Yen	9.0	11.3	6.6	6.2	10.1
Khanh Hoa	9.0	10.8	7.1	5.7	11.3
Ninh Thuan	15.8	19.1	12.4	10.4	18.6
Binh Thuan	13.1	15.5	10.6	12.1	13.6
Kon Tum	15.2	17.9	12.5	7.3	18.5
Gia Lai	19.5	22.3	16.7	8.4	23.5

TABLE 13 (Cont.)*Unit: %*

Administration units	Total	By sex		By residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Dak Lak	11.2	13.3	9.0	5.6	12.9
Dak Nong	12.2	13.6	10.7	5.8	13.2
Lam Dong	10.0	11.9	8.1	5.9	12.3
Binh Phuoc	13.5	14.9	12.1	8.0	15.2
Tay Ninh	14.4	15.8	12.8	9.3	15.4
Binh Duong	17.3	17.9	16.7	17.6	16.6
Dong Nai	9.6	10.6	8.5	7.2	10.7
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	8.9	10.0	7.7	8.0	10.0
Ho Chi Minh city	7.8	8.4	7.2	6.8	11.0
Long An	12.8	14.8	10.6	8.8	13.5
Tien Giang	12.7	14.9	10.4	10.7	13.0
Ben Tre	10.1	12.3	7.7	7.7	10.3
Tra Vinh	12.7	14.8	10.5	9.6	13.3
Vinh Long	8.0	9.5	6.4	7.1	8.2
Dong Thap	12.9	14.1	11.7	10.3	13.5
An Giang	12.9	14.1	11.6	11.8	13.3
Kien Giang	18.0	19.0	16.9	14.2	19.4
Can Tho	12.1	13.1	11.0	10.7	14.7
Hau Giang	13.3	14.3	12.2	10.3	14.3
Soc Trang	16.4	17.8	15.0	15.2	17.0
Bac Lieu	21.4	21.7	21.0	16.6	23.1
Ca Mau	17.5	18.0	17.0	13.0	18.8

TABLE 14. PERCENTAGE OF GENERAL SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION CURRENTLY OUT OF SCHOOL BY SEX, URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION, KEY ECONOMIC REGION AND PROVINCE/CITY, 01/4/2019

Unit: %

Administration units	Total	By sex		By residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
WHOLE COUNTRY	8.3	9.2	7.5	5.7	9.5
Socio-economic region					
Northern midlands and mountain areas	8.7	8.5	8.8	2.4	10.0
Red River Delta	3.2	3.6	2.8	1.9	3.9
North Central and Central coastal areas	6.7	7.9	5.4	4.6	7.5
Central Highlands	13.3	15.5	11.1	6.1	15.9
South East	9.5	10.2	8.7	8.0	11.6
Mekong River Delta	13.3	14.7	11.9	11.1	14.0
Key economic region					
Northern key economic region	2.8	3.2	2.4	1.8	3.5
Central key economic region	6.1	7.6	4.5	4.1	7.4
Southern key economic region	10.0	10.9	9.0	8.0	12.0
Mekong River Delta key economic region	14.5	15.5	13.5	11.5	16.0
Provinces/cities					
Ha Noi	2.3	2.8	1.9	1.4	3.1
Ha Giang	17.5	16.4	18.7	4.9	19.8
Cao Bang	12.2	12.5	11.8	3.1	14.7
Bac Kan	6.9	7.5	6.3	2.4	8.2
Tuyen Quang	5.7	6.3	5.0	1.7	6.3
Lao Cai	11.9	11.3	12.5	3.3	14.2
Dien Bien	14.8	12.8	16.9	2.3	16.5
Lai Chau	17.0	15.8	18.3	5.1	19.2
Son La	12.2	11.0	13.4	2.9	13.4
Yen Bai	9.4	9.2	9.7	2.2	11.1
Hoa Binh	4.9	5.5	4.2	1.4	5.6
Thai Nguyen	3.0	3.6	2.4	1.4	3.7

TABLE 14 (Cont.)*Unit: %*

Administration units	Total	By sex		By residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Lang Son	4.9	6.1	3.5	1.8	5.6
Quang Ninh	4.0	4.3	3.6	2.2	7.0
Bac Giang	3.6	4.2	2.9	1.8	3.8
Phu Tho	4.5	4.9	4.0	1.4	5.1
Vinh Phuc	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.4	3.1
Bac Ninh	3.5	3.6	3.4	2.8	3.8
Hai Duong	3.3	3.5	3.0	2.2	3.6
Hai Phong	2.6	2.9	2.1	1.9	3.1
Hung Yen	3.5	3.9	3.1	2.4	3.7
Thai Binh	3.3	3.7	3.0	1.5	3.6
Ha Nam	4.6	5.4	3.7	3.0	4.9
Nam Dinh	5.3	5.7	4.9	3.0	5.8
Ninh Binh	4.3	5.2	3.5	2.0	5.0
Thanh Hoa	5.2	5.7	4.7	2.3	5.8
Nghe An	5.8	6.3	5.3	2.5	6.4
Ha Tinh	3.2	3.8	2.5	2.1	3.4
Quang Binh	5.3	6.4	4.2	2.9	6.0
Quang Tri	6.6	7.9	5.3	3.1	8.1
Thua Thien - Hue	7.8	9.5	5.9	5.9	9.4
Da Nang	3.3	4.1	2.5	3.2	4.3
Quang Nam	5.6	7.2	3.9	3.5	6.3
Quang Ngai	7.2	8.8	5.5	3.1	8.0
Binh Dinh	6.3	8.0	4.6	4.6	7.1
Phu Yen	8.6	10.8	6.2	5.5	9.8
Khanh Hoa	8.5	10.3	6.6	5.1	10.7
Ninh Thuan	15.5	18.7	12.1	9.9	18.3
Binh Thuan	12.7	15.0	10.2	11.5	13.3
Kon Tum	14.9	17.5	12.2	6.9	18.2

TABLE 14 (Cont.)*Unit: %*

Administration units	Total	By sex		By residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Gia Lai	19.1	21.8	16.3	8.0	23.1
Dak Lak	10.7	12.8	8.5	4.9	12.4
Dak Nong	11.7	13.0	10.2	4.9	12.8
Lam Dong	9.5	11.3	7.6	5.3	11.9
Binh Phuoc	13.0	14.4	11.6	7.5	14.6
Tay Ninh	13.7	15.1	12.2	8.7	14.8
Binh Duong	16.3	16.7	15.8	16.4	15.8
Dong Nai	8.7	9.5	7.7	6.4	9.7
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	8.2	9.3	7.1	7.3	9.4
Ho Chi Minh city	7.1	7.6	6.6	6.2	10.3
Long An	12.2	14.1	10.2	8.3	13.0
Tien Giang	12.2	14.3	10.0	10.0	12.6
Ben Tre	9.6	11.8	7.3	7.3	9.9
Tra Vinh	12.3	14.4	10.1	9.2	12.9
Vinh Long	7.6	8.8	6.4	6.0	7.9
Dong Thap	12.2	13.3	11.0	9.6	12.7
An Giang	12.4	13.6	11.2	11.3	12.9
Kien Giang	17.2	18.3	16.1	13.6	18.6
Can Tho	11.4	12.4	10.3	10.0	14.1
Hau Giang	12.6	13.6	11.5	9.8	13.6
Soc Trang	15.7	17.0	14.3	14.2	16.4
Bac Lieu	20.5	20.8	20.1	15.8	22.2
Ca Mau	16.6	17.1	16.2	12.1	17.9

TABLE 15. PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN TEMPORARY AND SIMPLE DWELLINGS, PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT DWELLINGS BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION AND PROVINCE/CITY, 01/4/2019

Administration units	Proportion of households living in temporary and simple dwellings (%)			Proportion of households without dwellings (Per ten thousand)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
WHOLE COUNTRY	6.9	1.8	9.7	1.8	1.7	1.9
Socio-economic region						
Northern midlands and mountain areas	15.6	3.6	18.7	0.7	0.9	0.7
Red River Delta	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.9	3.3	1.2
North Central and Central coastal areas	2.7	0.9	3.4	1.2	1.9	0.9
Central Highlands	9.7	2.3	12.9	0.2	0.2	0.1
South East	1.6	0.6	3.3	1.2	0.6	2.3
Mekong River Delta	19.2	7.1	23.3	4.2	2.5	4.9
Provinces/cities						
Ha Noi	0.9	0.5	1.4	3.4	4.5	2.3
Ha Giang	42.3	9.6	49.9	0.2	0.3	0.2
Cao Bang	17.1	3.8	21.8	4.9	6.8	4.3
Bac Kan	28.4	10.1	33.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tuyen Quang	25.2	5.2	28.6	2.0	1.0	2.2
Lao Cai	19.6	4.5	25.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Dien Bien	22.2	6.1	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lai Chau	23.7	6.5	28.6	0.7	0.0	0.9
Son La	24.1	5.1	27.9	0.1	0.2	0.0
Yen Bai	29.7	8.1	36.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hoa Binh	9.4	1.5	11.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Thai Nguyen	4.2	0.6	6.1	2.9	2.2	3.3
Lang Son	9.9	1.4	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Quang Ninh	1.4	0.6	3.1	6.1	4.2	9.8
Bac Giang	2.5	1.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Phu Tho	7.1	1.1	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinh Phuc	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE 15 (Cont.)

Administration units	Proportion of households living in temporary and simple dwellings (%)			Proportion of households without dwellings (Per ten thousand)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Bac Ninh	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.4
Hai Duong	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.7	1.5	1.8
Hai Phong	1.0	0.5	1.4	2.4	4.4	0.8
Hung Yen	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thai Binh	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ha Nam	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Nam Dinh	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ninh Binh	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
Thanh Hoa	3.3	0.3	3.8	1.9	0.1	2.3
Nghe An	3.2	0.4	3.7	0.1	0.2	0.0
Ha Tinh	1.9	1.0	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.5
Quang Binh	4.5	1.3	5.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Quang Tri	5.5	1.5	7.2	1.4	1.2	1.5
Thua Thien - Hue	1.8	0.9	2.6	3.6	0.1	7.0
Da Nang	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Quang Nam	3.2	1.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Quang Ngai	2.3	0.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Binh Dinh	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Phu Yen	2.0	0.8	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Khanh Hoa	2.3	1.8	2.7	9.0	19.1	1.8
Ninh Thuan	3.1	1.9	3.8	0.1	0.3	0.0
Binh Thuan	3.4	2.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kon Tum	10.0	1.8	14.1	1.4	2.2	1.0
Gia Lai	9.6	3.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dak Lak	9.3	1.9	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dak Nong	16.6	3.6	19.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Lam Dong	6.9	1.9	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Binh Phuoc	8.7	2.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tay Ninh	6.4	3.2	7.0	0.1	0.0	0.2

TABLE 15 (Cont.)

Administration units	Proportion of households living in temporary and simple dwellings (%)			Proportion of households without dwellings (Per ten thousand)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Binh Duong	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5
Dong Nai	1.4	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.1
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	1.7	1.3	2.4	15.8	7.3	28.3
Ho Chi Minh city	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.7
Long An	9.0	3.9	10.0	0.3	0.4	0.3
Tien Giang	9.9	3.5	11.1	0.2	1.2	0.0
Ben Tre	14.0	5.2	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tra Vinh	21.6	7.4	24.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Vinh Long	10.8	4.8	12.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Dong Thap	23.6	6.8	27.5	0.8	1.5	0.7
An Giang	21.9	8.1	28.3	18.5	9.1	23.0
Kien Giang	30.7	8.9	39.6	1.3	0.5	1.6
Can Tho	10.6	4.2	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hau Giang	21.0	8.8	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Soc Trang	24.4	12.5	29.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bac Lieu	23.9	8.1	30.6	41.6	18.0	52.0
Ca Mau	34.8	13.2	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE 16. HOUSING AREA PER CAPITA BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION AND PROVINCE/CITY, 01/4/2019

Unit: m²/person

Administration units	Total	Urban	Rural
WHOLE COUNTRY	23.5	24.9	22.7
Socio-economic region			
Northern midlands and mountain areas	22.7	33.1	20.5
Red River Delta	25.8	28.2	24.6
North Central and Central coastal areas	24.2	27.8	22.8
Central Highlands	21.0	27.5	18.4
South East	21.2	19.9	23.4
Mekong River Delta	23.4	23.4	23.4
Provinces/cities			
Ha Noi	26.1	26.3	25.9
Ha Giang	20.0	31.0	18.0
Cao Bang	23.7	31.5	21.5
Bac Kan	24.4	34.0	22.1
Tuyen Quang	23.3	35.5	21.4
Lao Cai	23.2	36.2	19.3
Dien Bien	16.7	32.4	14.2
Lai Chau	17.5	29.6	15.0
Son La	17.8	29.3	16.0
Yen Bai	22.8	32.7	20.4
Hoa Binh	19.3	30.1	17.3
Thai Nguyen	25.8	32.8	22.7
Lang Son	22.4	32.2	19.9
Quang Ninh	25.8	28.8	20.6
Bac Giang	26.0	35.0	24.9
Phu Tho	26.6	36.6	24.5
Vinh Phuc	29.1	34.5	27.3
Bac Ninh	29.9	33.2	28.7
Hai Duong	26.8	32.4	25.1
Hai Phong	22.9	25.8	20.5

TABLE 16 (Cont.)*Unit: m²/person*

Administration units	Total	Urban	Rural
Hung Yen	25.9	32.5	25.0
Thai Binh	24.1	32.8	23.1
Ha Nam	24.5	31.7	23.1
Nam Dinh	24.9	27.8	24.3
Ninh Binh	24.9	34.7	22.4
Thanh Hoa	23.0	32.4	21.4
Nghe An	22.4	28.3	21.4
Ha Tinh	26.6	32.1	25.2
Quang Binh	26.2	33.1	24.4
Quang Tri	23.5	30.9	20.3
Thua Thien - Hue	23.7	23.9	23.6
Da Nang	27.4	27.2	28.9
Quang Nam	26.2	30.2	24.9
Quang Ngai	26.4	34.0	24.9
Binh Dinh	25.7	26.8	25.2
Phu Yen	24.8	29.0	23.0
Khanh Hoa	22.6	24.1	21.5
Ninh Thuan	19.6	24.0	17.2
Binh Thuan	22.9	23.4	22.5
Kon Tum	18.6	27.3	14.7
Gia Lai	19.8	27.9	16.6
Dak Lak	20.7	26.4	18.8
Dak Nong	20.4	27.9	19.1
Lam Dong	24.1	28.0	21.6
Binh Phuoc	24.6	28.4	23.5
Tay Ninh	27.3	29.2	26.9
Binh Duong	18.3	16.8	23.9
Dong Nai	23.8	24.0	23.8
Ba Ria - Vung Tau	26.0	26.1	25.9
Ho Chi Minh city	19.4	19.1	20.4

TABLE 16 (Cont.)*Unit: m²/person*

Administration units	Total	Urban	Rural
Long An	27.5	28.5	27.3
Tien Giang	28.5	26.8	28.8
Ben Tre	28.4	27.2	28.6
Tra Vinh	23.7	25.6	23.2
Vinh Long	24.9	24.4	25.1
Dong Thap	22.1	23.7	21.8
An Giang	20.4	21.9	19.7
Kien Giang	20.0	22.2	19.2
Can Tho	22.5	22.4	22.6
Hau Giang	23.7	25.1	23.3
Soc Trang	20.4	21.9	19.7
Bac Lieu	19.0	20.8	18.4
Ca Mau	21.4	22.7	21.0

ANNEX 4: FORM OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF 00:00 HOURS ON 1 APRIL 2019

STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
**QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE POPULATION AND
HOUSING CENSUS 2019**
TIMEPOINT 0:00 AM 01/04/2019



(Complete survey form)

THE INFORMATION COLLECTED IN THIS SURVEY IS KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

SAMPLE DIGITS TO FILL INTO BOX

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PLACE "X" INTO THE SMALL BOX TO INDICATE THE RESPECTIVE ANSWER

IDENTIFICATION

PROVINCE/CITY: _____

DISTRICT/QUARTER/TOWN/PROVINCIAL CITY: _____

COMMUNE/ WARD/ DISTRICT TOWN: _____

VILLAGE/ HAMLET/ GROUP: _____

ENUMERATION AREA NUMBER:

URBAN/ RURAL (URBAN = 1; RURAL = 2):

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:

FULL NAME OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD: _____

ADDRESS OF THE HOUSEHOLD: _____

RESULTS

NUMBER OF USUAL RESIDENTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD:

NUMBER OF MALES:

NUMBER OF FEMALES:

THIS IS SET IN SETS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

CERTIFICATION

	FULL NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE MONTH
RESPONDENT	_____	_____	_____
ENUMERATOR	_____	_____	
TEAM LEADER	_____	_____	_____

DEFINE ACTUAL USUAL RESIDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS

Q1. Please let me know full name of each Vietnamese person usually residing (eating and sleeping) in the household **for 6 months and more as of 0 hour 1 April 2019** regardless having or not the usual residence in the household (excluding students who are members of the household but going for study far from home).

(PROVIDE FULL NAME OF EACH PERSON)

1. _____	14. _____
2. _____	15. _____
3. _____	16. _____
4. _____	17. _____
5. _____	18. _____
6. _____	19. _____
7. _____	20. _____
8. _____	21. _____
9. _____	22. _____
10. _____	23. _____
11. _____	24. _____
12. _____	25. _____
13. _____	26. _____

Q2. In your household, is there anyone a new-comer for **less than 6 months** as of 0 hour 1 April 2019 but intend to stay for a long-term in the household and does not have any other permanent residence (including newborn baby before 1 April 2019)?

NOTE: INCLUDING MIGRANTS WHO MOVE THE WHOLE HOUSEHOLD

YES.....1 → ASK FULL NAME TO RECORD IN Q1, THEN MOVE TO Q3

NO.....2

Q3. Among all persons listed above, who is (PERSONS HAVING NAMES IN Q1)

- a. Person who is regular staff in public security or army sector (excluding the person under contractors).
- b. Secondary school students residing for study;
- c. Person who live less than 1 year for purposes: visiting, summer vacation, holiday, health treatment, business, short-term training, etc?
- d. Foreigner who has not applied for Vietnamese citizenship, Vietnamese living abroad coming back to visit his/ her family.

YES NO

1 2

1 2

1 2

1 2

(IF YES, ASK THEIR NAME AND CROSS THEIR NAME IN Q1)

DEFINE ACTUAL USUAL RESIDENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS

<p>Q4a. In your household, is there anyone who is usual resident in your household but temporarily absent at 0 hrs on 1 April 2019 for the following reasons ? (not counting persons in public security or army sector):</p> <p>a. Going for work for less than 6 months and without labor contract or recruitment decision?</p> <p>b. Inpatient treatment at health facilities?</p> <p>c. Going out/ visiting, vacation/ holidays, travel, work, short-term training less than 1 year?</p> <p>d. Staying for secondary school study/ wholesale, taking a cruise, seafood catching?</p> <p>e. Going abroad but within permitted time (not counting persons working in representative offices of Viet Nam in foreign countries, their dependants and all other accompanied persons)?</p> <p>f. Being temporarily detained by the army or public security?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">(IF NOBODY BELONGS TO ABOVE-MENTIONED TYPE, MOVE TO Q5a)</p>	YES	NO	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
YES	NO														
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>														
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>														
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>														
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>														
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>														
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>														
<p>Q4b. Please provide full-name of those people? (PROVIDE FULL-NAME OF EACH PERSON)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. _____</td> <td style="width: 50%;">4. _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. _____</td> <td>5. _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. _____</td> <td>6. _____</td> </tr> </table>		1. _____	4. _____	2. _____	5. _____	3. _____	6. _____								
1. _____	4. _____														
2. _____	5. _____														
3. _____	6. _____														
<p>Q5a. Is there anyone in your household a regular resident but died after 0 hour 1 April 2019 and not listed on the above</p>	<p>YES1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO2 <input type="checkbox"/> → Q6</p>														
<p>Q5b. Please provide full-name of these people? (PROVIDE FULL-NAME OF EACH PERSON)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. _____</td> <td style="width: 50%;">3. _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. _____</td> <td>4. _____</td> </tr> </table>		1. _____	3. _____	2. _____	4. _____										
1. _____	3. _____														
2. _____	4. _____														
<p>Q6: Persons who are actual usual residents are: CALL NAMES OF PERSONS WHO ARE NOT UNDERLINED IN Q1 AND PERSONS HAVING NAMES IN Q4b and Q5b.</p>															
<p>Q7. Please let us know who is the head of the household? (PROVIDE FULL-NAME)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">_____</p>															
<p>Q8. Please let us know among actual usual residents in your household, how many people having permanent registration in this commune/ ward/ town?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> PERSONS</p>														

PART 1: INFORMATION ON HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

NUMBER	NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
QUESTIONS	NUMBER	NUMBER
QUESTIONS 1, 2 AND 3 ARE INTERVIEWED AND RECORDED HORIZONTALLY.		
<p>1. FULL NAME OF EACH PERSON USUALLY RESIDING IN THE HOUSEHOLD, STARTING FROM THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD</p> <p>(PERSONS WHOSE NAMES NOT CROSSED IN Q1 AND PERSONS HAVING NAMES IN Q4b and Q5b)</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>2. What is [NAME]'s relationship with the household head?</p>	<p>H.H HEAD.....1 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>SPOUSE.....2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NATURAL CHILD.....3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>MATERNAL/PATERNAL GRANTCHILD.....4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>PARENTS.....5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>OTHER FAMILY RELATION..6 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO FAMILY RELATION.....7 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>3. Is [NAME] male or female?</p>	<p>MALE...1 <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE...2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>MALE...1 <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE...2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
ASK AND RECORD FOR EACH PERSON FROM QUESTION 4 ONWARDS (BY COLUMN).		
<p>4. In what solar calendar month and year was [NAME] born?</p>	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Q6 ←</p> <p>NOT STATED YEAR...9998 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Q6 ←</p> <p>NOT STATED YEAR...9998 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>5. At present, what is solar calendar age of [NAME]?</p>	<p>COMPLETED AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>COMPLETED AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
<p>6. To what ethnic group does [NAME] belong?</p>	<p>KINH.....1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>OTHER ETHNIC GROUP 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NAME OF ETHNIC GROUP</p>	<p>KINH.....1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>OTHER ETHNIC GROUP 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NAME OF ETHNIC GROUP</p>
<p>7. Does [NAME] follow any faith/religion? IF YES: What is [NAME]'s faith/religion?</p>	<p>YES.....1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NAME OF RELIGION</p> <p>NO.....2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>YES.....1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NAME OF RELIGION</p> <p>NO.....2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
KT1. CHECK QUESTION 4 OR QUESTION 5: UNDER 5 YEARS OLD (BORN AFTER MARCH 2014) → QUESTION 8 ; OTHERWISE → QUESTION 14		
<p>8. At present, does [NAME] have birth certificate registered?</p>	<p>REGISTERED.....1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NOT REGISTERED.....2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NEXT PERSON ←</p>	<p>REGISTERED.....1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NOT REGISTERED.....2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NEXT PERSON ←</p>
<p>14. At present, has [NAME] been attending, stopped schooling or never attended schools?</p>	<p>ATTENDING.....1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>STOPPED SCHOOLING...2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Q16 ←</p> <p>NEVER ATTENDED.....3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Q19 ←</p>	<p>ATTENDING.....1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>STOPPED SCHOOLING...2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Q16 ←</p> <p>NEVER ATTENDED.....3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Q19 ←</p>

NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
QUESTIONS 1, 2 AND 3 ARE INTERVIEWED AND RECORDED HORIZONTALLY.			
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
SPOUSE2 <input type="checkbox"/>	SPOUSE2 <input type="checkbox"/>	SPOUSE2 <input type="checkbox"/>	SPOUSE2 <input type="checkbox"/>
NATURAL CHILD3 <input type="checkbox"/>	NATURAL CHILD3 <input type="checkbox"/>	NATURAL CHILD3 <input type="checkbox"/>	NATURAL CHILD3 <input type="checkbox"/>
INTERNAL/EXTERNAL GRANTCHILD4 <input type="checkbox"/>	MATERNAL/PATERNAL GRANTCHILD4 <input type="checkbox"/>	MATERNAL/PATERNAL GRANTCHILD4 <input type="checkbox"/>	MATERNAL/PATERNAL GRANTCHILD4 <input type="checkbox"/>
PARENTS5 <input type="checkbox"/>	PARENTS5 <input type="checkbox"/>	PARENTS5 <input type="checkbox"/>	PARENTS5 <input type="checkbox"/>
OTHER FAMILY RELATION .6 <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER FAMILY RELATION .6 <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER FAMILY RELATION .6 <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER FAMILY RELATION .6 <input type="checkbox"/>
NO FAMILY RELATION7 <input type="checkbox"/>	NO FAMILY RELATION7 <input type="checkbox"/>	NO FAMILY RELATION7 <input type="checkbox"/>	NO FAMILY RELATION7 <input type="checkbox"/>
MALE... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	MALE.. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	MALE... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	MALE.. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
ASK AND RECORD FOR EACH PERSON FROM QUESTION 4 ONWARDS (BY COLUMN).			
MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Q 6 ←	Q 6 ←	Q 6 ←	Q 6 ←
NOT STATED YEAR... 9998 <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT STATED YEAR... 9998 <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT STATED YEAR... 9998 <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT STATED YEAR... 9998 <input type="checkbox"/>
COMPLETED AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	COMPLETED AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	COMPLETED AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	COMPLETED AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
KINH.....1 <input type="checkbox"/>	KINH.....1 <input type="checkbox"/>	KINH.....1 <input type="checkbox"/>	KINH1 <input type="checkbox"/>
OTHER ETHNIC GROUP 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER ETHNIC GROUP 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER ETHNIC GROUP 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER ETHNIC GROUP 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
NAME OF ETHNIC GROUP	NAME OF ETHNIC GROUP	NAME OF ETHNIC GROUP	NAME OF ETHNIC GROUP
YES1 <input type="checkbox"/>	YES.....1 <input type="checkbox"/>	YES1 <input type="checkbox"/>	YES.....1 <input type="checkbox"/>
NAME OF RELIGION <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NAME OF RELIGION <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NAME OF RELIGION <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NAME OF RELIGION <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
NO2 <input type="checkbox"/>	NO.....2 <input type="checkbox"/>	NO2 <input type="checkbox"/>	NO2 <input type="checkbox"/>
KT1. CHECK QUESTION 4 OR QUESTION 5: UNDER 5 YEARS OLD (BORN AFTER MARCH 2014) → QUESTION 8 ; FROM 5 YEARS OLD (BORN BEFORE APRIL 2014) → QUESTION 14			
REGISTERED1 <input type="checkbox"/>	REGISTERED1 <input type="checkbox"/>	REGISTERED.....1 <input type="checkbox"/>	REGISTERED1 <input type="checkbox"/>
NOT REGISTERED2 <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT REGISTERED2 <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT REGISTERED2 <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT REGISTERED2 <input type="checkbox"/>
NEXT PERSON ←	NEXT PERSON ←	NEXT PERSON ←	NEXT PERSON ←
ATTENDING.....1 <input type="checkbox"/>	ATTENDING.....1 <input type="checkbox"/>	ATTENDING.....1 <input type="checkbox"/>	ATTENDING1 <input type="checkbox"/>
STOPPED SCHOOLING2 <input type="checkbox"/>	STOPPED SCHOOLING2 <input type="checkbox"/>	STOPPED SCHOOLING2 <input type="checkbox"/>	STOPPED SCHOOLING2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Q16 ←	Q16 ←	Q16 ←	Q16 ←
NEVER ATTENDED3 <input type="checkbox"/>	NEVER ATTENDED3 <input type="checkbox"/>	NEVER ATTENDED3 <input type="checkbox"/>	NEVER ATTENDED3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Q19 ←	Q19 ←	Q19 ←	Q19 ←

NAME AND NUMBER	[] []	[] []
QUESTIONS	-----	-----
15. What is the level of education/training that [NAME] is currently attending?	PRE-SCHOOL BELOW 5 YEARS OLD01 <input type="checkbox"/> PRE-SCHOOL AT 5 YEARS OLD02 <input type="checkbox"/> Q19 ← PRIMARY03 <input type="checkbox"/> LOWER SECONDARY04 <input type="checkbox"/> HIGHER SECONDARY05 <input type="checkbox"/> PRE-INTERMEDIATE06 <input type="checkbox"/> INTERMEDIATE07 <input type="checkbox"/> COLLEGE08 <input type="checkbox"/> UNIVERSITY09 <input type="checkbox"/> MASTER10 <input type="checkbox"/> PhD (DOCTOR)11 <input type="checkbox"/>	PRE-SCHOOL BELOW 5 YEARS OLD01 <input type="checkbox"/> PRE-SCHOOL AT 5 YEARS OLD02 <input type="checkbox"/> Q19 ← PRIMARY03 <input type="checkbox"/> LOWER SECONDARY04 <input type="checkbox"/> HIGHER SECONDARY05 <input type="checkbox"/> PRE-INTERMEDIATE06 <input type="checkbox"/> INTERMEDIATE07 <input type="checkbox"/> COLLEGE08 <input type="checkbox"/> UNIVERSITY09 <input type="checkbox"/> MASTER10 <input type="checkbox"/> PhD (DOCTOR)11 <input type="checkbox"/>
16. What is the highest level of education/training that [NAME] has completed or graduated?	UNDER PRIMARY01 <input type="checkbox"/> PRIMARY02 <input type="checkbox"/> LOWER SECONDARY03 <input type="checkbox"/> HIGHER SECONDARY04 <input type="checkbox"/> SHORT TERM TRAINING05 <input type="checkbox"/> VOC. SHOOL06 <input type="checkbox"/> COLLEGE07 <input type="checkbox"/> UNIVERSITY08 <input type="checkbox"/> MASTER09 <input type="checkbox"/> PhD (DOCTOR)10 <input type="checkbox"/>	UNDER PRIMARY01 <input type="checkbox"/> PRIMARY02 <input type="checkbox"/> LOWER SECONDARY03 <input type="checkbox"/> HIGHER SECONDARY04 <input type="checkbox"/> SHORT TERM TRAINING05 <input type="checkbox"/> VOC. SHOOL06 <input type="checkbox"/> COLLEGE07 <input type="checkbox"/> UNIVERSITY08 <input type="checkbox"/> MASTER09 <input type="checkbox"/> PhD (DOCTOR)10 <input type="checkbox"/>
KT2. CHECK Q16: Q16 = 1 (BELOW PRIMARY) → Q19; OTHERWISE → KT3.		
19. At present, can [NAME] read and write?	YES1 <input type="checkbox"/> NO2 <input type="checkbox"/>	YES1 <input type="checkbox"/> NO2 <input type="checkbox"/>
KT3. CHECK Q4 OR Q5: FROM 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER (BORN BEFORE APRIL 2004 → Q20; OTHERWISE → NEXT PERSON		
20. What is the currently marital status of [NAME]?	NEVER MARRIED1 <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY MARRIED ..2 <input type="checkbox"/> WIDOWED3 <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED4 <input type="checkbox"/> SEPARATED5 <input type="checkbox"/>	NEVER MARRIED1 <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY MARRIED ..2 <input type="checkbox"/> WIDOWED3 <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED4 <input type="checkbox"/> SEPARATED5 <input type="checkbox"/>
KT4. PLEASE CHECK AND CONTINUE ASKING IF THERE ARE ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, IF NOT, ASK PART 3.		

<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
PRE-SCHOOL BELOW 5 YEARS OLD01 <input type="checkbox"/> PRE-SCHOOL AT 5 YEARS OLD02 <input type="checkbox"/> Q19 ← PRIMARY03 <input type="checkbox"/> LOWER SECONDARY04 <input type="checkbox"/> HIGHER SECONDARY05 <input type="checkbox"/> PRE-INTERMEDIATE06 <input type="checkbox"/> INTERMEDIATE07 <input type="checkbox"/> COLLEGE08 <input type="checkbox"/> UNIVERSITY09 <input type="checkbox"/> MASTER10 <input type="checkbox"/> PhD (DOCTOR)11 <input type="checkbox"/>	PRE-SCHOOL BELOW 5 YEARS OLD01 <input type="checkbox"/> PRE-SCHOOL AT 5 YEARS OLD02 <input type="checkbox"/> Q19 ← PRIMARY03 <input type="checkbox"/> LOWER SECONDARY04 <input type="checkbox"/> HIGHER SECONDARY05 <input type="checkbox"/> PRE-INTERMEDIATE06 <input type="checkbox"/> INTERMEDIATE07 <input type="checkbox"/> COLLEGE08 <input type="checkbox"/> UNIVERSITY09 <input type="checkbox"/> MASTER10 <input type="checkbox"/> PhD (DOCTOR)11 <input type="checkbox"/>	PRE-SCHOOL BELOW 5 YEARS OLD01 <input type="checkbox"/> PRE-SCHOOL AT 5 YEARS OLD02 <input type="checkbox"/> Q19 ← PRIMARY03 <input type="checkbox"/> LOWER SECONDARY04 <input type="checkbox"/> HIGHER SECONDARY05 <input type="checkbox"/> PRE-INTERMEDIATE06 <input type="checkbox"/> INTERMEDIATE07 <input type="checkbox"/> COLLEGE08 <input type="checkbox"/> UNIVERSITY09 <input type="checkbox"/> MASTER10 <input type="checkbox"/> PhD (DOCTOR)11 <input type="checkbox"/>	PRE-SCHOOL BELOW 5 YEARS OLD01 <input type="checkbox"/> PRE-SCHOOL AT 5 YEARS OLD02 <input type="checkbox"/> Q19 ← PRIMARY03 <input type="checkbox"/> LOWER SECONDARY04 <input type="checkbox"/> HIGHER SECONDARY05 <input type="checkbox"/> PRE-INTERMEDIATE06 <input type="checkbox"/> INTERMEDIATE07 <input type="checkbox"/> COLLEGE08 <input type="checkbox"/> UNIVERSITY09 <input type="checkbox"/> MASTER10 <input type="checkbox"/> PhD (DOCTOR)11 <input type="checkbox"/>
UNDER PRIMARY01 <input type="checkbox"/> PRIMARY02 <input type="checkbox"/> LOWER SECONDARY03 <input type="checkbox"/> HIGHER SECONDARY04 <input type="checkbox"/> SHORT TERM TRAINING05 <input type="checkbox"/> VOC. SHOOL06 <input type="checkbox"/> COLLEGE07 <input type="checkbox"/> UNIVERSITY08 <input type="checkbox"/> MASTER09 <input type="checkbox"/> PhD (DOCTOR)10 <input type="checkbox"/>	UNDER PRIMARY01 <input type="checkbox"/> PRIMARY02 <input type="checkbox"/> LOWER SECONDARY03 <input type="checkbox"/> HIGHER SECONDARY04 <input type="checkbox"/> SHORT TERM TRAINING05 <input type="checkbox"/> VOC. SHOOL06 <input type="checkbox"/> COLLEGE07 <input type="checkbox"/> UNIVERSITY08 <input type="checkbox"/> MASTER09 <input type="checkbox"/> PhD (DOCTOR)10 <input type="checkbox"/>	UNDER PRIMARY01 <input type="checkbox"/> PRIMARY02 <input type="checkbox"/> LOWER SECONDARY03 <input type="checkbox"/> HIGHER SECONDARY04 <input type="checkbox"/> SHORT TERM TRAINING05 <input type="checkbox"/> VOC. SHOOL06 <input type="checkbox"/> COLLEGE07 <input type="checkbox"/> UNIVERSITY08 <input type="checkbox"/> MASTER09 <input type="checkbox"/> PhD (DOCTOR)10 <input type="checkbox"/>	UNDER PRIMARY01 <input type="checkbox"/> PRIMARY02 <input type="checkbox"/> LOWER SECONDARY03 <input type="checkbox"/> HIGHER SECONDARY04 <input type="checkbox"/> SHORT TERM TRAINING05 <input type="checkbox"/> VOC. SHOOL06 <input type="checkbox"/> COLLEGE07 <input type="checkbox"/> UNIVERSITY08 <input type="checkbox"/> MASTER09 <input type="checkbox"/> PhD (DOCTOR)10 <input type="checkbox"/>
KT2. CHECK Q16: Q16 = 1 (UNDER PRIMARY) → Q19; REMAINING → KT3			
YES 1 <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	YES 1 <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	YES 1 <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	YES 1 <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
KT3. CHECK AGAIN Q4 OR Q5: FROM 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER (BORN BEFORE APRIL 2004) → Q20; REMAINING → NEXT PERSON.			

NEVER MARRIED01 <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY MARRIED02 <input type="checkbox"/> WIDOWED03 <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED04 <input type="checkbox"/> SEPARATED05 <input type="checkbox"/>	NEVER MARRIED01 <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY MARRIED02 <input type="checkbox"/> WIDOWED03 <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED04 <input type="checkbox"/> SEPARATED05 <input type="checkbox"/>	NEVER MARRIED01 <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY MARRIED02 <input type="checkbox"/> WIDOWED03 <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED04 <input type="checkbox"/> SEPARATED05 <input type="checkbox"/>	NEVER MARRIED01 <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY MARRIED02 <input type="checkbox"/> WIDOWED03 <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED04 <input type="checkbox"/> SEPARATED05 <input type="checkbox"/>
KT4. CHECK IF THERE IS ANY MEMBER LEFT, CONTINUE TO ASK; IF NOT, ASK PART 3.			

PART 3: INFORMATION ON HOUSING

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
<p>50. Does your household have housing or not?</p> <p>(INTERVIEWER OBSERVES AND STICKS IN THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER)</p>	<p>YES1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO, IN BUILDING PROCESS AND STAYING IN TEMP. SHED2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">COMPLETE THE QUESTIONNAIRE ←</p>
<p>51. Is your household sharing the dwelling/flat with other household(s)?</p>	<p>YES1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Q53 ←</p>
<p>52. Is your household the representative household ?</p>	<p>YES1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ←</p> <p>NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE HH HEAD</p> <p style="text-align: right;">COMPLETE THE QUESTIONNAIRE ←</p>
<p>53. Is the dwelling/flat of your household the apartment building, the single detached house?</p> <p>How many separated bedrooms does this dwelling/flat have?</p>	<p>APARTMENT BUILDING ...1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>SINGLE DETACHED HOUSE 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO. OF SEPARATE BEDROOM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
<p>54. How many square meters is the total building floor space of this dwelling/flat?</p>	<p>FLOOR SPACE (m²)..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
<p>55. What is the main construction material of the pier (or the pivot or the load-bearing wall) of this dwelling/flat?</p>	<p>DURABLE MATERIALS (CONCRETE, BRICK/STONE, STEEL/IRON/DURABLE WOOD).....1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>UNDURABLE MATERIALS (WOOD OF LOW QUALITY/BAMBOO, SOIL, OTHER).....2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>56. What is the main construction material of the roof of this dwelling/flat?</p>	<p>DURABLE MATERIALS (CONCRETE, TILE, SLAB).....1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>UNDURABLE MATERIALS (ROOF PIECE, LEAF, STRAW, OIL PAPER, OTHER).....2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>57. What is the main construction material of the outer walls of this dwelling/flat?</p>	<p>DURABLE MATERIAL (CONCRETE, BRICK/STONE, METAL/ WOOD).....1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>UNDURABLE MATERIAL (CLAY/STRAW, WATTLE/PLYWOOD, OTHER)2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>58. What year was this dwelling/flat started using?</p>	<p>BEFORE 19751 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>FROM 1975 TO 19992 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>FROM 2000 TO 20093 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>FROM 2010 TO NOW4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">20 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ←</p> <p>NOT STATED5 <input type="checkbox"/></p>

Could you please let us know your mobile/ landline number?

**THE VIET NAM POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
OF 00:00 HOURS ON 1 APRIL 2019**

IMPLEMENTATION ORGANISATION AND PRELIMINARY RESULTS

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